

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

THREE CENTS
FIVE CENTS AT NEWS STANDS

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The Christian Science Publishing Society

BOSTON, U.S.A., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1920

Fourteen
Pages

VOL. XII, NO. 291

EARLY AGREEMENT IN COAL DISPUTE IN BRITAIN EXPECTED

Miners' Federation Reported to Have Reached Settlement in Regard to Main Lines—De- tails Are Yet to Be Arranged

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England (Wednesday)—It is not to be supposed that the country is not suffering from the coal strike because negotiations are still proceeding between the Miners Federation and the Government with a view to settlement. The Ministry of Labor reports that, up to October 23, over 100,000 work people had been discharged as a result of the strike, and nearly 200,000 placed on short time. Over 344,000 work people are claiming out-of-work donation in England and Wales, and nearly 28,000 in Scotland. In addition to these, there are of course the miners, numbering some 1,200,000 people.

The total of Great Britain as a result of the strike up to the present is estimated by a well-known economist at £100,000,000. The miners' executive had a further short meeting with the Premier last night, and negotiations were resumed today at noon. The expectation is that the outcome of the negotiations between the Government and the miners' executive will be known today. The feeling both in government circles and among some of the miners' leaders was more hopeful late last night than at any time during the crisis, but one or two of the miners' executive members suggested that the situation was still critical.

The Labor correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor understands that the parties are virtually agreed on an immediate concession of the 2s. per day raise of wages; the appointment of joint output committees to give effect to the pledge by the owners and miners to cooperate in an effort to increase the production; and revision of wages on a permanent basis which would provide for a rise or fall according to the increase or decrease in the total national revenue from coal.

The questions of cost of living and price of coal are also under discussion. The government suggests that a tonnage line, which would give a certain revenue about be fixed and that if during the experimental period the output reaches this line, no increase in price will be necessary.

FURTHER RETURNS IN PROHIBITION VOTE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office WINNIPEG, Manitoba—Additional returns from isolated polls in the referendum on the importation of liquor into Manitoba are on the lines of the early figures. The urban centers disclosed a tendency to favor the liquor business, while the country districts, with the exception of the French-Canadian settlements, were almost unanimously opposed to importation. The vote so far available shows the Manitoba vote as follows:

Total vote cast—109,746.
Dry—59,682.
Wet—50,064.
Dry majority—9618.
Amendments to the Manitoba Temperance Act, passed at the last session of the Legislature, will be proclaimed to come into effect at the same time as the federal government passes its order-in-council prohibiting importation of liquor into Manitoba. The Premier, T. C. Norris, said:

"Dominion prohibition comes next." said Thomas Norris, chairman of the referendum campaign committee of the Social Service Council, yesterday. "We have finished our first great drive for Dominion-wide prohibition."

PEREMPTORY NOTE SENT TO HUNGARY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office BUDAPEST, Hungary (Wednesday)—The Hungarian Government has received a note from the allied powers demanding immediate ratification of the Treaty of the Trianon Palace. The note insists on fulfillment of the military clauses, particularly with regard to the incident connected with the wine merchant, Lendvai, the ill treatment of the Rumanian Colonel Popescu, and the arrest of French couriers. Instant demobilization of the Hungarian Army is also demanded.

The government will probably ask for a slight delay on account of the technical difficulties.

CENSORSHIP TO CEASE

NEW YORK, New York—The Commercial Cable Company announced yesterday that it had been notified by the Italian Government that censorship restrictions would be abolished on November 1.

BRITISH POLICY ON IRELAND CRITICIZED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris PARIS, France (Tuesday)—Opinion in France is greatly moved by the fate of the Lord Mayor of Cork. A fresh outburst of criticism of England manifests itself today. There is hardly a newspaper which is not hostile to British policy in respect to Ireland. Some of them express themselves in guarded terms, but others express themselves with some violence. All of them sympathize not only with the man, but with cause. The "Gaulois," while it finds excuses for the British Government, considers that it would have been good tactics to have shown generosity. The "Journal du Peuple" says that "all free spirits incline profoundly before McSwiney."

"Victoire" hopes that England will not pay too dearly for her defiance of the Irish nation. "L'Ouvre" declares that political reasons are contrary, in this case, to justice, which is superior to all written law. The "Heure Nouvelle" considers it its duty to warn England that reprisals are a bad remedy for revolution. The "Petit Bleu" insists that Ireland has one more martyr to avenge. The "Rappel" believes that this event is a worse blow to England than the loss of a battle; that the cause of Ireland will stir the whole world.

The "Republique Française" thinks that England will soon find it intolerable to be compared to the massacring Turkish Empire. The "Echo de Paris" trusts that England will show wisdom and "break the fatal cycle."

Indignant the French press is almost unanimous in its condemnation and there are many references to its effect on America and the American election.

BOLIVIAN UPRISING LEADERS ARRESTED

Police and Loyal Troops Put Down Demonstration in Capital Backed by Soldiers—Ad- vices Are Lacking on Details

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Reports of disorders of a revolutionary character in Bolivia have been received by the State Department, but details of the movement are lacking. The legation at La Paz reported several days ago that a military plot had been discovered by the authorities and the leaders arrested. Later dispatches reported that all was "tranquil" in the Bolivian Republic, but details were lacking. The dispatches confirmed the report that arrests had been made. The Bolivian Government has imposed a censorship on all dispatches, except diplomatic communications, from the country.

From sources outside the State Department it was learned that the revolt was led by Captain Quintanilla of the Bolivian Army and that he had a considerable support among the rank and file of the military establishment. A demonstration was staged in the Bolivian capital, but the police and the loyal troops put down the uprising and arrested the leaders. One report says that Captain Quintanilla, with 35 of his supporters, was taken into custody and another report says that the conspirators are to be tried by courts-martial.

Movement Symptomatic

Officials here regard the attempted revolution as symptomatic of conditions in the Bolivian Republic. Unrest has been manifested in many ways and on various occasions since the military coup d'état of some months ago, when the government was overthrown. Several attempts to start revolutions have been made in the last few months but they have failed because of the activity of the government agents. The present government, supported by Peru and Argentina, has a strong position in the country and it is doubted if any revolutionary movement can succeed at the present time. But there is strong opposition to the present government throughout the republic, it is said.

Newspapers arriving from La Paz devote considerable space to the activities of the government in putting down uprisings and comment on the long period of peace and progress that the country enjoyed prior to the recent revolution. The success of efforts of Bolivia to secure an outlet to the Pacific Ocean is reported to be as remote as it was under the old régime. Efforts have been made to bring the matter before the League of Nations, but as yet no action has been taken by that body to consider the question.

Support for Claims

Peru and Argentina are reported to be pledged to support Bolivia's claims before the League of Nations that she be given territory that will give her access to the sea through Tacna and Arica, the territory she lost in the war in the last century. Chile opposes this movement, although she offered to cede to Bolivia an avenue to the sea under certain conditions under the former régime in Bolivia. To this arrangement Peru and Argentina objected, and the revolution put an end to the negotiations that were then under way. The former Bolivian Government was friendly with Chile, while the present one is said to be closely linked with the governments of Argentina and Peru.

HAITIAN CASUALTY FIGURES CORRECTED

Major-General Barnett Says That 2250, Not 3250, Natives Were Killed in Five Years— Was Shocked by Revelations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Major-General Barnett, former commandant of the United States Marine Corps, testifying yesterday before a court of inquiry appointed by the Navy Department to investigate the occupation of Haiti by the marines, said that the report previously published by the Navy Department, that 3250 natives had been killed by the marines in five years, was incorrect, the number having been 2250 instead. The former announcement was made as a result of a clerical error, he asserted.

An interesting point was brought up during the hearing as to the former statement by Major-General Barnett that 1783 Haitians of the total had been killed in an attack on Port-au-Prince. The long report issued some days ago on the marine occupation, though it occupied itself at considerable length with minor skirmishes and with the decoration of officers who had participated in them, ignored this important battle completely.

Many Department Figures

When the matter was brought up at the hearing it was in connection with Navy Department figures, showing that 212 Haitians had been killed in 1915, 50 in 1916, two in 1917, 35 in 1918, 1861 in 1919, and 90 in 1920. The only attack on Port-au-Prince mentioned in the report was one given as having occurred in 1920, when only 90 Haitians were killed. Major Edmund McEllan, in charge of the historical section of the marine corps, said that there had been another attack, mentioning 1918 as the date, which was not mentioned in the report, but the official figures would appear to indicate that the attack took place in 1919.

Major-General Barnett was questioned by Major Jesse F. Dyer, judge-advocate of the court of inquiry. He said that he had been shocked by the revelations of conditions in Haiti brought out in the trial of two members of the marine corps last year and that he had reached the conclusion that a "state of mind" existed in Haiti which would have made it possible for anyone to be killed.

He urged that the statement of First Lieut. P. L. Spear, counsel for the prisoner in one of the cases alluded to, and the records of the cases themselves, be given special attention by the court of inquiry. His letter to the brigade commander in Haiti in which he spoke of "indiscriminate killing of natives" was written, he said, with these records before him; both cases referred to unlawful killing of natives, and Lieutenant Spear had stated that he had been present when natives were unlawfully killed.

Meaning of Phrase

Major-General Barnett felt that he ought to do everything possible to check such practices, but said that he did not mean by the phrase "indiscriminate killing," to imply "promiscuous killing," but rather "killing without judgment." The only action he was able to take in connection with the cases of the two marines was to write to the brigade commander, he said, and that he had done. A naval order prohibited any more direct course.

When asked whether he had knowledge of any further illegal acts than those he had mentioned, he referred to the trial of a Captain Hamilton, who had been acquitted, but whose case had created unfavorable sentiment. He thought the brigade commander had had all cases brought to trial where there was any question of unlawful practices.

His criticism that the "marine corps had been sadly lacking in right and justice," he said, was based on these two cases, and had been intended to apply only to individuals rather than to the corps as a whole. Some 27 cases involving convictions of marines and naval personnel of ill-treatment or of alterations with natives were read into the records of the court. The court said it would later receive a full statement from Major-General Barnett.

Maj. Edmund N. McEllan said that few natives had been killed except in action—not more than 25 all told, he estimated. Some of these might have been killed in attempting to escape after they were captured.

Haitian Loan Prospect

State Department, It Is Intimated, Will Give Its Approval

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—It was intimated yesterday that the State Department would give its approval to the proposed floating of a loan in the United States to relieve the Haitian Government. This government is particularly interested in the settlement of Haiti's financial difficulties, as under the treaty with that country a claims commission is to be set up to pass on claims against the Haitian Government.

Payment of between \$4,000,000 and \$5,000,000 on due, and there is also about due a foreign loan of between \$5,000,000 and 100,000,000 francs, to be

paid in francs. At the existing rate of exchange, it is believed, Haiti can save approximately \$10,000,000 by the early liquidation of these obligations. It is believed that Haiti will not need immediately more than \$10,000,000, and it is stated that \$15,000,000 would cover all her obligations. It is understood that the size of the loan to be floated in this country will be decided at further conferences between Norman H. Davis, Undersecretary of State, and John McHenry, financial adviser of the Haitian Government. It is not likely to exceed \$15,000,000, unless provision is made for internal improvements.

MILITARY COUP BY A POLISH GENERAL

An Enterprise Similar to Those of Vilna and Fiume Is Attempted by Polish Troops Against the Bolsheviks at Minsk

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Polish interest is now centered round Minsk, where a situation not unlike that of Vilna and Fiume has arisen. In reply to inquiries made in authoritative quarters in London, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed that a force of 15,000 Polish troops, under the command of General Balachowicz, broke away from the main body of the Polish Army and occupied Minsk.

According to latest reports received by the Polish authorities in London, General Balachowicz is maintaining his position in face of repeated attempts on the part of the Bolsheviks to turn him out. This action on the part of General Balachowicz is repudiated by the Polish Government, but this has not prevented him from taking necessary steps for having a plebiscite taken of the surrounding country.

If the result is in accordance with his expectations, he has stated that he will set up a constituent assembly of White Ruthenia, with Minsk as the capital, with a view to future incorporation with Poland.

The situation in Lithuania is growing more serious, according to reliable information. The Germans in East Prussia are stated to be organizing and crossing the frontiers into Lithuania with the object of assisting Lithuanians against General Zeligowski. That the East Prussians are capable of rendering efficient aid to Lithuania is borne out by the statement of a German Socialist deputy, who is reported to have said that the whole of the East Prussian armies have retained their arms.

General Zeligowski, it is said, has convoked a constituent assembly for Central Lithuania, with Vilna as the capital, over which he hopes eventually to set up a separate patriation. This, it was stated, would probably be a way out of the present impasse. This plan will also be adopted, it is thought, with Northern or National Lithuania, both parliaments uniting under one Polish president, presumably Joseph Pilsudski, who is a native of Lithuania.

Poland, it was stated, will never consent to Central Lithuania being coerced, but is quite willing that both the central and the national states should unite their policy under separate parliaments at Kovno and Vilna. Failing this solution, it was stated Central Lithuania will probably be incorporated in Poland.

As regards Poland, it is stated, the Polish Diet has resolved, by a majority of two votes, to accept the system of two chambers of Parliament in Warsaw. The Senate will be set up on lines similar to those in force in the United States. Demobilization of the Polish Army proceeds apace, and five classes are now being demobilized.

General Zeligowski's Plans

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office VILNA (Wednesday)—The present government of Central Lithuania, instituted by General Zeligowski, must be considered as a provisional government only. It is understood that the first act of the "Leading Commission" will be to call a diet on lines similar to those adopted in the Polish Republic, and the population will then decide the question of their future.

Prior to the convocation of the diet, however, an order will be issued declaring that division of land will be effected in the interests of the peasants, with particular attention to those who were dispossessed during the war. This order will refute the state method of collective property and will maintain the basis of individual property.

General Zeligowski has announced that the calling up of the national army will shortly take place. The president of the Leading Commission has expressed this opinion that the inhabitants of the territory of Vilna will conclude an agreement with the government of Kovno maintaining the idea of federation with the Polish Republic, in event of this proposition being rejected by the Kovno Government, there will be yet more intimate relationship with Poland with the conservation of the right to maintain a special provisional government.

WARSHIPS AT DANZIG

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office DANZIG, (Wednesday)—A British squadron, which includes three cruisers and several torpedo boats, has arrived in the harbor here.

HOW LITHUANIANS VIEW VILNA AFFAIR

Foreign Minister Places Reliance in Ability of League to Settle Dispute—Polish Meth- ods Termed "Grossly Unfair"

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England (Wednesday)—In many respects Lithuania is felt to be passing through one of the most critical stages of her history, so the representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed in an interview with Dr. J. Puryckis, the Lithuanian Minister for Foreign Affairs, now in London. Mr. Puryckis stated that his visit is being made with the object of strengthening the friendly ties already existing between England and Lithuania, also with a view to clearing away some prevailing misconceptions regarding Lithuania, and finally to engaging the active interest of the British Government on his country's behalf.

He has just concluded a visit to Paris and stated that he had every reason to be satisfied with the result of his conferences with Philip Berthelot, the French Secretary-General for Foreign Affairs. Many expressions of sympathy toward Lithuania in the present crisis were given by the French Government.

As regards the question of Vilna, Mr. Berthelot said that the decision should be in favor of Lithuania, and the whole dispute between Lithuania and Poland must be considered in a spirit of justice to both parties, and not be settled by force of arms.

Reliance on League

Continuing, Mr. Puryckis said that the League of Nations has been established for the purpose of settling disputes of this character. Both the French and British governments have expressed their intention of maintaining the dignity of the League of Nations in the present dispute between Lithuania and Poland. He declared it to be his opinion that Polish aggression could best be met by the powers granting de jure recognition to Lithuania, and admitting her as a full partner to the League of Nations.

Regarding the situation around Vilna, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed that General Zeligowski is receiving supplies of men and munitions under directions from Warsaw, notwithstanding all reports to the contrary. When first the general occupied Vilna, he had only four divisions, but now he has 10, in addition to several tanks, aeroplanes, and armored trains. A considerable proportion of Polish equipment, arms, and munitions has been, and still is, supplied by the allied countries.

This matter, Mr. Puryckis said, should receive the serious consideration of the allied governments, for peace having been established between Poland and Russia, the former is now free to use all its supplies to coerce Lithuania.

Unfair Methods

Discussing the method used by the Poles in determining the nationality of the population around both Vilna and Grodno, namely by the language in general use, this, he said, was grossly unfair, as about 90 per cent are Lithuanians by birth, but they speak the Polish language.

Statements that General Zeligowski's troops are Lithuanians, Mr. Puryckis said, were wholly unfounded, for they do not even speak Polish, but are mostly Galicians and Germans from Posenia.

Mr. Puryckis said that a wave of patriotism is now sweeping over Lithuania, and conscription has been instituted with universal approval; even men who do not come within its scope, owing to their age, are flocking to the colors in a determination to

drive the Poles from their country. In conclusion, he said: above all, the country desires peace and an opportunity for development. The Lithuanian Government officials retain a cheerful, optimistic confidence that the allied powers will uphold them, in their struggle for liberty.

Reported Fall of Cabinet

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office RIGA, Latvia (Wednesday)—News has been received here that the Lithuanian Government has resigned and a dictatorship under Mr. Chieziquirus is contemplated. Mr. Chieziquirus is regarded as a friend of the Bolsheviks.

Operations Near Odessa

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office WARSAW, Poland (Wednesday)—It is reported from Bucharest that the greater part of the Bolshevik forces have left Odessa and that counter-revolutionaries are besieging the town from the northern side. The railway line from Odessa to Scherninka is now in the hands of the Ukrainian counter-revolutionaries.

Further Fighting With Poles

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Wednesday)—A message from Kovno states that the Polish troops, supported by armored trains, attacked a Lithuanian position on the railway line near Orany, and after five hours' heavy fighting the Lithuanians were forced to retreat three kilometers.

COMPULSORY LABOR SCHEME IN GERMANY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin BERLIN, Germany (Tuesday)—It is announced that the German Government has completed a scheme for the introduction of compulsory labor into Germany, with a view to saving the country from financial ruin and organizing the work of reconstruction. The scheme, which will shortly be submitted to the Chambers, is believed to be very drastic, and imposes the obligation to work on all Germans; women and men, between the ages of 17 and 55, for one year, being modeled on a scheme in successful operation in Bulgaria.

German labor unions do not view the scheme with enthusiasm, and a long controversy is expected to follow its introduction into the Reichstag.

Poet Laureate's Letter

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Robert Bridges, the British Poet Laureate, and chief mover in forwarding to German professors on October 17 an appeal for reconciliation, has sent a letter to The Times, defending himself and his fellow signers against the criticism appearing in newspapers of this city. "The communication was signed," he writes, "by those on our side whose patriotism has not settled down into indiscriminate personal suspicion or ill-will, and it appeals confidently to the same class on the other side. It is the intention of the signers of the appeal to encourage the moderate party in Germany, which has always deplored the chauvinistic policy lead-up to the great war. People here talk that they would readily forgive the Germans if there were nothing to forgive. They do not see that it is the fact that we were so terribly injured that makes our forgiveness so necessary and so powerful."

PADUA ANARCHISTS ARRESTED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office ROME, Italy (Wednesday)—The anarchists, who were arrested at Bologna, have all been released, but those who are not inhabitants of the city have been expelled. The police broke into a meeting of anarchists at Padua and arrested all those present.

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Published daily, except Sundays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Fawcett Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, \$9.00; six months, \$4.50; three months, \$2.25; one month, 75 cents. Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U.S.A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

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MR. WILSON MAKES URGENT PLEA FOR LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Receiving Independent Support- ers, He Defends Covenant as Only Safeguard Against War —Article X Its Foundation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—President Wilson received at the White House yesterday morning a delegation of Republican and independent friends of the League of Nations, who came to Washington from large eastern cities to tell the President that there were thousands of voters who were prepared to forego their former party affiliations and support the Democratic ticket next Tuesday on the League issue alone.

To the delegation, which was headed by Hamilton Holt, publisher of the Independent, the President delivered an address in which he defended the League of Nations as the only safeguard against the recurrence of such dangers as confronted the world when Germany declared war in 1914. Mr. Wilson once more defended Article X of the League of Nations, as the "specific redemption of the pledge which the free governments of the world gave to their people when they entered the war."

The President received the delegation in a small room of the White House study and addressed it from a prepared manuscript. During the address the President occupied his chair. He earnestly pleaded the cause of the League as superior to party welfare and involving the national honor.

This was the first address made by the President since his return from his western trip last year and it will probably be his last appeal before the election. The wording of the address indicated that it was intended for the entire electorate of the country, and not merely for the group to which it was immediately addressed. The President addressed himself, as in previous appeals on the League, to "My Fellow Countrymen."

Dr. Cary T. Grayson said after the delegation left the White House that the President was none the worse for the effort. Mr. Wilson afterward took his customary automobile ride through the parks.

Defense of Article X

"They felt that this might be the President's final appeal to the conscience of his countrymen in the supreme moral decision that they are called upon to make."

A large part of the President's brief address was devoted to Article X of the League Covenant, which Mr. Wilson defended as the foundation stone of the entire structure of the world alliance. It is the only safeguard, the President asserted, of civilization against the jealousies and rivalries that always have been at the base of war. The President reminded his hearers that "imperialism" was by no means rooted out of the world when the allied armies clipped the wings of the German eagle on the fields of France and Flanders.

"One thing ought to be said and said very clearly about Article X of the League of Nations," the President said. "It is the specific pledge of the members of the League that they will unite to resist exactly the things which Germany attempted, no matter where they have been, no matter who attempts them in the future. It is as exact a definition as could be given in general terms of the outrage which Germany would have committed, if it could."

No Alternative Offered

"We have now to choose whether we will make good or quit," the President continued. "We have joined issue and the issue is between the spirit and purpose of the United States and the spirit and purpose of imperialism, no matter where it shows its head. The spirit of imperialism is adequately opposed to free government, to the safe life of free nations, to the development of peaceful industry, and to the completion of the righteous processes of civilization."

The President declared that the opponents of the League had not brought forward any alternative plan to safeguard the peace of the world. He said:

"No one who opposes the ratification of the Treaty of Versailles and the ratification of the Covenant of the League of Nations has proposed any other adequate means of bringing about settled peace. There is no other available or possible means, and this means is ready to hand. They have, on the contrary, tried to persuade you that the very pledge contained in Article X, which is the essential pledge of the whole plan of security, is itself a threat of war. It is, on the contrary, an assurance of the concert of all the free peoples of the world in the future, as in the recent past, to see justice done and humanity protected and vindicated."

Responsibility of America

"The nation was never called upon to make a more solemn determination than it must now make," the President concluded. "The whole moral force of right in the world depends upon the United States rather than upon any other nation, and it would be pitiful indeed if, after so many great free peoples had entered the great League, we should hold aloof."

I suggest that the candidacy of every candidate for whatever office be tested by this question. Shall we or shall we not redeem the great moral obligations of the United States?

Mr. Holt on behalf of the delegation explained in an address the purpose of the visit and congratulated the President on having translated "into practical statesmanship the age-old dream of the poets, the prophets, and the philosophers by setting up a League of Nations to the end that co-operation could be substituted for competition in international affairs."

The President was assured that the delegation represented a "vast number of other Republicans."

Mr. Holt's Address

Mr. Holt said in part: "Mr. President: We are a group of men and women who although we usually count ourselves Republicans, hold steadfastly to the conviction that the League of Nations transcends party politics and is the greatest moral issue that has confronted the American people in this generation."

"We have reason to know that we represent a vast number of other Republicans throughout the United States who are ready to put patriotism above party in the present critical hour."

"As your term of office is drawing to its close, and as the people are now about to express themselves on the League of Nations which your statesmanship has largely made possible, we feel it both a duty and a privilege to call upon you at this time in order to assure you that there are many Republicans who are proud to acknowledge your great services in the realm of international justice, and who fully and deeply appreciate the personal sacrifices you have been forced to make for the cause nearest your heart."

"When our forefathers met at Independence Hall, Philadelphia, over 100 years ago and signed the Declaration of Independence, they took no counsel of cowardice, but mutually pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor to the principles enunciated in that immortal document. The United States of America resulted. If now, all of us citizens of America who claim to be true friends of the Covenant take no counsel of cowardice but mutually pledge ourselves to the great declaration of independence, so nobly championed by you and the best of good men in this and other lands, then the United States will enter the League, the united nations of the world will result, and our boys whose blood hallowed the fields of France will not have died in vain."

Text of Address

The President's address follows:

My fellow countrymen: It is to be feared that the supreme issue presented for your consideration in the present campaign is growing more obscure rather than clearer by reason of the many arbitrary turns the discussion of it has taken. The editors and publishers of the country would render a great service if they would publish the full text of the Covenant of the League of Nations, because, having read that text, you would be able to judge for yourselves a great many things in which you are now in danger of being misled. I hope sincerely that it will be very widely and generally published entire. It is with a desire to clarify the issue and to assist your judgment that I take the liberty of stating again the case submitted to you, in as simple terms as possible.

Three years ago it was my duty to summon you to the concert of war, to join the free nations of the world in meeting and ending the most sinister peril that had ever been developed in the irresponsible politics of the Old World. Your response to that call really settled the fortunes of war. You will remember that the morale of the German people broke down long before the strength of the German army was broken. That was obviously because they felt that a great moral force which they could not look in the face had come into the contest, and that henceforth all their professions of right were discredited and they were unable to pretend that their continuation of the war was not the support of a government that had violated every principle of right and every consideration of humanity.

It is my privilege to summon you now to the concert of peace and the completion of the great moral achievement on your part which was represented and in the presence of which the world found a reassurance and a recovery of force which it could have experienced in no other way. We entered the war, as you remember, not merely to beat Germany, but to end the possibility of the renewal of such iniquitous schemes as Germany entertained. The war will have been fought in vain and our immense sacrifices thrown away unless we complete the work we then began, and I ask you to consider that there is only one way to assure the world of peace; that is by making it so dangerous to break the peace that no other nation will have the audacity to attempt it. We should not be deceived into supposing that imperialistic schemes ended with the defeat of Germany, or that Germany is the only nation that entertained such schemes or was moved by sinister ambitions and long-standing jealousies to attack the very structure of civilization. There are other nations which are likely to be powerfully moved or are already moved by commercial jealousy, by the desire to dominate and to have their own way in politics and in enterprise, and it is necessary to check them and to apprise them that the world will be united against them as it was against Germany if they attempt any similar thing.

Duty Called Plain

The mothers and sisters and wives of the country know the sacrifices of war. They will feel that we have misled them and compelled them to make an entirely unnecessary sacrifice of their beloved ones if we do not make it as certain as it can be made that

no similar sacrifice will be demanded of mothers and sisters and wives in the future. This duty is so plain that it seems to me to constitute a primary demand upon the conscience of every one of us. It is inconceivable to most of us that any men should have been so false or so heartless as to declare that the women of the country would again have to suffer the intolerable burden and privation of war if the League of Nations were adopted.

The League of Nations is the well-considered effort of the whole group of nations who were opposed to Germany to secure themselves and the rest of mankind against a repetition of the war. It will have back of it the watchfulness and material force of all these nations, and is such a guarantee of a peaceful future as no well-informed man can question who does not doubt the whole spirit with which the war was conducted against Germany. The great moral influence of the United States will be absolutely thrown away if we do not complete the task which our soldiers and sailors heroically undertook to execute.

View of Article X

One thing ought to be said, and said very clearly, about Article X of the Covenant of the League of Nations. It is the specific pledge of the members of the League that they will unite to resist exactly the things which Germany attempted, no matter who attempts them in the future. It is as exact a definition as could be given in general terms of the outrage which Germany would have committed if it could.

Germany violated the territorial integrity of her neighbors and flouted their political independence. In order to aggrandize herself, and almost every war of history has originated in such designs. It is significant that the nations of the world should have at last combined to define the general cause of war and to exercise such concert as may be necessary to prevent such methods. Article X, therefore, is the specific redemption of the pledge which the free governments of the world gave to their people when they entered the war. They promised their people not only that Germany would be prevented from carrying out her plot, but that the world would be safeguarded in the future from similar designs.

We have now to choose whether we will make good or quit. We have joined issue, and the issue is between the spirit and purpose of the United States and the spirit and purpose of imperialism, no matter where it shows itself. The spirit of imperialism is absolutely opposed to free government, to the safe life of free nations, to the development of peaceful industry, and to the completion of the righteous processes of civilization. It seems to me, and I think it will seem to you, that it is our duty to show the indomitable will and irresistible majesty of the high purpose of the United States, so that the part we played in the war as soldiers and sailors may be crowned with the achievement of lasting peace.

Means of Peace at Hand

No one who opposes the ratification of the Treaty of Versailles and the adoption of the Covenant of the League of Nations has proposed any other adequate means of bringing about settled peace. There is no other available or possible means and this means is ready to hand. They have, on the contrary, tried to persuade you that the very pledge contained in Article X, which is the essential pledge of the whole plan of security, is itself a threat of war. It is, on the contrary, an assurance of the concert of all the free peoples of the world in the future, as in the recent past to see justice done and humanity protected and vindicated. This is the true, the real Americanism. This is the role of leadership. This is the role of the right which the leaders of the republic intended that it should play. The so-called Americanism which we hear so much prating about now is spurious and invented for party purposes only.

This choice is the supreme choice of the present campaign. It is regrettable that this choice should be associated with a party contest. As compared with the choice of a course of action that now underlies every other, the fate of parties is a matter of indifference. Parties are significant now in this contest only because the voters must make up their minds which of the two parties is most likely to secure the indispensable result. The nation was never called upon to make a more solemn determination than it must now make. The whole future moral force of right in the world depends upon the United States rather than upon any other nation and it would be pitiful indeed if, after so many great free peoples had entered the great League, we should hold aloof. I suggest that the candidacy of every candidate for whatever office be tested by this question, shall we or shall we not redeem the great moral obligations of the United States?

Personnel of Deputation of Visitors

Hamilton Holt, editor of the Independent, and head of the Committee of Pro-League Republicans of New York; Theodore Warburg, Baltimore, Maryland, former Minister to Belgium; Edwin F. Jay, editor of the Evening Post, New York; John F. Moore, chairman of the League of Nations Club of Massachusetts; Mrs. John F. Moore, treasurer of the Pro-League Republicans of Massachusetts; Mrs. Schuyler M. Warren, New York, director of the League for Political Education; Schuyler M. Warren Jr., of New York; Mrs. Malcolm Forbes, Boston, president of the Women Voters Association of Massachusetts; Joseph M. Price of New York, chairman of the board of trustees of the City Club; John Bates Clark, professor of economics of Columbia University, New York; John Spencer Bassett, professor of history, Smith College; D. C. Rowes, New York; the Rev. Arthur J. Brown, honorary vice-president of the League to Enforce Peace; George K. Huston,

New York, and Col. Samuel F. Wetherill Jr. of Philadelphia, head of the pro-League Republican movement of Philadelphia.

MR. VENISELOS FACES DIFFICULT PROBLEM

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. PARIS, France (Tuesday)—The French viewpoint respecting a successor for Alexander, former King of Greece, is clear. To return to the Constantine régime, either open or disguised, will not be acceptable. There is no belief that the Premier, Eleutherios Venizelos, will admit the possibility of the return of former King Constantine or of his eldest son. It is, however, feared that Prince Paul is too young, and is under the influence of his father. There is a demand that Constantine should make a declaration of categorical renunciation.

Should the negotiations fail, the alternatives are a foreign king, or the proclamation of a republic. France would not be displeased with a republic at Athens, and it is understood, has officially made known her opinion. Mr. Venizelos is not unfavorable, but prefers a monarchy of a constitutional character for this country. While he is under the influence of the régime is not a matter of great importance, for he is the veritable ruler; but were he to disappear, the intrigues for the presidency might prove dangerous for Greece.

It has been suggested that England should furnish a king, but the Duke of Connaught, it is recalled, may be barred by an act signed in 1832 by France, England and Russia, constituting these powers protectors of the new kingdom of Greece. The powers therein declared that they would not propose for the crown any prince belonging to their reigning family. The French and Russian monarchies have disappeared, but it is believed that England, in strict international law, is still bound by this act. The problem for Mr. Venizelos is not an easy one.

GOVERNMENT ACTION CRITICIZED IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office. WINNIPEG, Manitoba—Denying the right of the federal government to order the Board of Railway Commissioners to reconsider its verdict as to freight rates increases, the Hon. Frank Carvell, chairman of the board, said the government either should have amended or rescinded the order, as was its right under the law.

Mr. Carvell expressed an opinion that the board's order was just and that no amendment would be necessary after rehearing. Nevertheless Mr. Carvell promised H. J. Symington, K. C., Manitoba, government counsel, who petitioned for immediate reopening of the case, that when all the legal and technical requirements of the act had been complied with, and when the board got through with prior business, it would consider the order of the government as a suggestion for reconsideration. "All the Governor-in-Council did amounts to nothing more than a polite request that the board reconsider the case," said Mr. Carvell. "The board intends to give the Governor-in-Council's action consideration at the earliest possible moment. We are governed by the law."

Mr. Carvell said he believed the new rates were just and founded on proper ideas, but if the board found that the order was unfair to western Canada, it would be corrected.

LONDON MAGAZINE DISCONTINUED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The New Europe, a well-known London review of European politics conducted by Sir John Simon and A. F. Whyte, will publish its last number on Thursday. In a short career of four years, it has exercised an influence far beyond the most sanguine expectations of its founders, and there will be a great number of people in all countries who will regret its disappearance.

PREMIER BANS SALE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. ROME, Italy (Wednesday)—Capt. Gabriel d'Annunzio, having published a manifesto that he proposes to sell the Swiss merchandise seized on board the steamer Cogne, John Giolitti, the Premier, has published a notice in all journals here stating that such a sale will be regarded as a crime and purchasers of the merchandise will be punished. It is stated that the goods involved are valued at \$8,000,000 francs.

SCHOOL BOND ISSUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office. DENVER, Colorado—Taxpayers of Denver have approved a \$2,000,000 bond issue for the use of the public schools, proposed by the Board of Education. The vote was 2237 to 637. The new bonds will be at 6 per cent, and \$1,650,000 of the 5 per cent bond issue voted last winter and remaining unsold because of the low interest will be canceled. The proceeds of the new issue will be used to carry out the building program inaugurated last spring.

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END OF MEDICAL RULE IS DEMANDED

Liberty League Conference in Chicago Denounces Measures Designed to Interfere With Freedom of Every Individual

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Resolutions denouncing medical legislation in Congress, demanding the abolition of state medicine, and urging the introduction into all legislatures of measures to prohibit interference in freedom of choice and the making of all medical practitioners ineligible for positions as health officers, were passed by the American Medical Liberty League at its second annual meeting which closed here on Tuesday. Holding all medical laws to be class legislation, and therefore unconstitutional, the members of the league propose to carry on "an aggressive defense of human rights in the field, in the courts, in legislatures, and by the distribution of informing and awakening literature."

"We regard freedom to choose as the primary contention to be made, leaving freedom to practice to take its proper and secondary place, since freedom to choose, properly safeguarded, insures freedom of the practitioner to serve."

Revision of Plans Urged

The substitution of sanitary boards in place of health boards, with sanitary engineers in control of the same, is advocated by the resolutions, and the expulsion from the public schools of medical interlopers who are there interfering with school work, dictating to parents, using the teaching force in carrying out their purposes, under the pretense of protecting the health of the children, and destroying the free and public character of our educational system."

The Sheppard-Towner bill, under which infants up to 1 year are to be placed virtually under the control of doctors of the public health service, the Cappers-Fess bill, placing all the young between the ages of 6 and 18 years under the supervision of doctors of the public health service, and the department of health bills, particularly that sponsored by Joseph I. France, United States Senator from Maryland, were condemned as despotic and intolerable. Opposition to vivisection was also voiced. The need for amendments to the federal and state constitutions in order to insure complete medical liberty was pointed out to the league in the report made by the secretary of the organization, Mrs. Lora C. Little.

Campaign a Vital One

Mrs. Little stated that amendments covering medical liberty were far more necessary than the religious liberty amendment to the federal Constitution, for the reason that a huge system of state medicine has been built up and given vast powers and public funds, while, when the federal Constitution was adopted, there was no state church to get rid of. She told of the organization work of the league in various states, and of the effort to get a medical liberty section into the proposed new Illinois constitution.

F. D. Blue of New Orleans, Louisiana, was elected president of the league; Mrs. Jessica Henderson of Boston, Massachusetts, Mrs. Diana Belais of New York, and Eli G. Jones of Buffalo, New York, vice-presidents; Mrs. Lora C. Little of Chicago, secretary; H. W. Griggs, Minneapolis, and J. W. Kenyon, St. Paul, Minnesota, W. S. Ensign, Battle Creek, Michigan, Nellie C. Williams, New York; Mrs. Anna Netter, Walter Larsen and William E. Williams of Chicago, directors.

IRISH-AMERICAN PLEA PRESENTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office. WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State, gave an audience last night to a delegation of Irish-Americans, who came to petition the State Department for recognition of the so-called Irish republic. The delegation was headed by Frank P. Walsh, former joint chairman of the War Labor Board, who was one of a deputation sent to France in 1919 to plead the Irish cause before the statesmen gathered at Versailles. Some two weeks ago Francis Michael Doyle of Philadelphia, prominent in Irish-American circles, asked the Department of State to receive a petition from the "Irish Mission" in the United States. The "mission"

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referred to was, of course, Eamonn de Valera and his associates. Mr. Colby replied that the State Department could not receive representations from this "mission" nor could he himself give its members a hearing. He said, however, that he would be glad to receive "American citizens" of any matter and would willingly hear a petition from them on any question.

SENATOR HARDING DENOUNCES RUMOR

Republican Presidential Candidate Deplores the Action of Washington State Department

MARION, Ohio—Direct denial was made by Senator Warren G. Harding on Tuesday of reports reaching the State Department that Washington D. Vanderlip was acting as his agent in Russia.

"I have never heard of Mr. Vanderlip," said the Senator. "He is not my agent, and I have no agent. I know absolutely nothing about any such matter as is discussed in the dispatches, and have no interest in it whatever."

The Republican nominee declined to make any statement regarding Vanderlip story or to comment specifically on the reported negotiations relating to possible American recognition of the Soviet Government of Russia. He said he considered his denial broad enough to make his position entirely clear and to serve notice to every one concerned that he was not a party to any of Mr. Vanderlip's reported activities.

Before his departure yesterday on his final campaign trip Senator Harding issued another statement denying published reports the Washington Vanderlip was acting as his agent in certain activities in Russia. Circulation of the reports through the State Department reveal, he said, "the depths to which our once great Department of State has fallen."

Senator Harding's statement follows:

"I have noted the prominence given to my name in the press in connection with a Mr. Washington Vanderlip and his reputed activities in Russia. I do not recall having met Mr. Vanderlip. He does not speak for me at home or abroad. I have no knowledge of his mission. I have no interest therein. It is wholly false that I have any connection with him or his mission. It is utterly false that he represents me in any way."

"The entire matter is relatively unimportant, except that it reveals the depths of which our once great Department of State has fallen, and emphasizes the need of restoring it to the reliability and dignity becoming our great republic."

Statement From 'Syndicate'

LOS ANGELES, California—It was stated here yesterday by Harry Chandler, publisher of The Los Angeles Times, on behalf of the syndicate represented by Washington D. Vanderlip, now in Copenhagen, that Mr. Vanderlip represents purely personal business interests here and elsewhere in the west. He said that Mr. Vanderlip and those he represents had no connection, either personally or politically, with Senator Harding. Mr. Chandler is one of the syndicate.

LAWRENCE WOOL SORTERS STAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LAWRENCE, Massachusetts—The Wool Sorters Union of this city, at a meeting last evening attended by 400 members, voted to oppose any reduction in wages attempted before the cost of living has been lowered. It was also voted to extend financial and moral aid to the Lowell wool-sorters who are now out on protest against a 15 per cent reduction in wages already ordered in that city.

LABOR'S VIEWS ON CAMPAIGN ISSUES

American Federation Says League of Nations Is Paramount, While Railroad Brotherhoods Name the Cummins-Esch Bill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The paramount issues of the campaign, as organized Labor views them, are set forth in statements issued yesterday by the American Federation of Labor nonpartisan political campaign committee and by the railroad brotherhoods.

The Federation of Labor heads its list with the League of Nations and the railroad brotherhoods put the Cummins-Esch bill at the top of their list, but, in general the two organizations stand side by side for the issues that they believe will benefit the workers of the country.

Federation of Labor Statement

"Reaction is doing its best to conceal the real issues," says the statement of the Federation of Labor, "but no thinking man can fail to see them. They are: 1, The League of Nations; 2, the protection of the people against the profiteers; 3, the relation of government to the aspirations of the workers; 4, the use of the injunction as a means of compelling workers to obey the will of employers; 5, the high cost of living; 6, the establishment of arbitrary tribunals and boards to coerce the workers, repress their normal and legitimate activities and clog the processes of industry by artificial methods; 7, the right of workers to organize for mutual advancement and development and to withdraw their service when terms and conditions of service are oppressive."

"These are the issues that reach into every home in the land; issues that enter into the daily life of every man, woman and child, and that touch every human activity. They group together into one great issue—which is, Do we go forward or do we go backward? The welfare of the working people and the masses of our people is knitted and woven into the fabric of this campaign, it is at the heart and center of the whole struggle. The forces of reaction are making every effort to defeat the forces that stand for progress and for justice and that hold forth the best hope of equal opportunity in our republic."

"The men and women of Labor have been informed of the records of candidates for the Senate and the House of Representatives. They have been informed of the positions of the great political parties."

Brotherhoods' Message

In its message to members, the national campaign committee of the brotherhoods says in part: "Brothers: Do not be deceived by the politicians. They are heating tom-toms and burning red fire in the hope that they can confuse the voters and prevent effective action at the polls. They have done it before; they think they can do it again."

"The supreme issue in this campaign is the Cummins-Esch bill. It is the supreme issue not alone because it is viciously unfair to Labor, but because it is a brazen betrayal of the interests of all the people. It injures the farmer, the small business man and the professional man quite as much as the transportation worker. It benefits the owners of railroad securities and no one else."

"When the Cummins-Esch bill was before Congress the great majority

of the farmers, the small business men and the professional men were not familiar with its provisions. They were told that public operation of the railroads was costly and inefficient, and that private operation would be economical and efficient, and they believed the story. Now they are beginning to discover that they were wickedly deceived."

"Only the other day, Robert W. Woolley, a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission, stated in a public address that six months of private operation had cost the taxpayers \$634,000,000, while 26 months of public control had cost the taxpayers \$902,000,000. That means that private ownership cost the people approximately three times as much as public control."

"Secretary of the Treasury Houston, in his address to the American Bankers' Association, declared that the Cummins-Esch law had disarranged the government's fiscal program and would cost the United States Treasury \$1,000,000,000 during the current fiscal year."

"These facts should carry more weight with the voters than any amount of argument by a congressman or senator who supported the Cummins-Esch bill and who is now seeking reelection."

LEAGUE OFFICIALS LEAVE FOR GENEVA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. GENEVA, Switzerland (Wednesday)—The secretariat staff of the League of Nations, which leaves London today, will arrive at Geneva on Thursday morning with Lady Drummond and Miss Wilson, the librarian. The city authorities of Geneva will welcome them. The General Secretary, Sir Eric Drummond, who is at present at Brussels, will arrive on Friday afternoon.

South Africa's Delegate

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Lord Robert Cecil, chairman of the executive of the League of Nations Union, has been invited by the South African Government to be one of its delegates to the Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva, from November 15 onward. This invitation has been accepted by Lord Robert. Lord Robert took a prominent part in framing the Covenant of the League, and he will thus attend the first plenary meeting as a delegate.

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Through the window,
Through the window
Of the world,
Over city, over sea,
Down the river, flowing free
Toward its meeting with the sea,
I am looking
Through the window
Of the world.

Renown Awaited All

While the Renown waited by Sydney Heads, with the Prince of Wales on board, the Royal mail was carried from Port Augusta, in South Australia, across three states to Sydney by aeroplane. The actual flying time was 8h. 25m.; the first aeroplane left Port Augusta at 7:45 a. m. and the second, which took on the mails at Cootamundra, Victoria, reached Sydney at 8:25 p. m. The machine's employees were two de Havillands with 400 horse-power Liberty engines. Every phase of the day's aerial flight was known on board the Renown and those responsible for the aerial experiment, which saved a long delay in the arrival of the Royal mail, received tokens of the Prince's gratitude.

Less dramatic but equally dashing was the swift pursuit of the Renown by the Prime Minister, Mr. Hughes, who summoned a naval launch and raced down the harbor to give the Prince a last message from Australia. When the little launch reached the big warship it was at first unnoticed, but responding to the driving power of the Prime Minister it impulsively rammed the Renown, throwing the Prime Minister and his staff to the deck of the launch but attracting the attention of the Prince. A grave inquiry as to the damage caused by the ramming of the Renown was made in the federal Parliament and was heartily enjoyed by the representatives. It is hard to say whether the launch or the planes achieved the most fame! Renown, however, awaited all.

A German Westminster Abbey

These enterprising Germans! While the British from the four corners of the globe have been pouring in contributions for the mere restoration of Westminster Abbey, shrine of thousands of travelers annually, and dear to every lover of London, the Germans have been building a brand new full size model of the Abbey. A German producing company has just filmed "Anne Boleyn," and that accounts for it. It was a great day for movie "supers," 4000 people being required for the coronation procession. To German patriots who objected to the English material, the producer, entranced with his project, very probably replied that Henry the VIII, like Shakespeare, was a true Prussian at heart, etc., the old reply that one used to hear at the Deutsches Theater from solemn Germans witnessing solemn performances of Shakespeare, from which the light-heartedness of Elizabethan England had been well nigh completely drained.

Washington's Letters

The Congressional Library at Washington has just come into possession, through the discovery of the treasure in New Orleans, of the "Official Letters to the Honorable American Continental Congress During the War Between the United Colonies and Great Britain," by His Excellency, George Washington, Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Forces and Now President of the United States.

The rare old book came from the Mt. Vernon library of the Washingtons, through Mrs. Martha Washington, to her niece, Betty Lewis of Augusta, Georgia. Miss Lewis married William Johnson, an uncle of Miss Georgia Augusta Johnson of New Orleans, who thus came into possession of the volume, through her father, Joseph Johnson.

Miss Johnson insured the letters of George Washington, and sent it for safe keeping to the Congressional Library. It is the only volume of these letters known to be extant.

A Cockle Opalized

A perfect cockle, petrified and opalized, was on view recently in Adelaide, South Australia. At first glance it resembles an ordinary cockle, such as may be found on any of the extensive beaches of the Commonwealth. A closer investigation, however, discloses the fire and brilliance of the stone shining through the ribbed limestone shell. Sir Douglas Mawson of Adelaide University, and South Polar fame, has examined this gem, and thinks the cockle, now converted into such a thing of beauty, was alive millions of years ago, and had its home in the shallow sea by which the interior of the Continent was covered in the almost fabulous past. The opal industry of Australia is an

important one, and the value of the stones found, since 1890, in New South Wales, the principal producing state, is £1,426,000. The gems were first discovered there in 1877, but two years earlier the first recorded discovery of opals in Australia was made in Queensland. Australia has the reputation of being the only country in the world in which the black variety of opals have come to light.

EGERTON CASTLE

The name of Egerton Castle connotes the eighteenth century. We think of him most readily as one who, in the words of his own graceful description of Austin Dobson, "has made all that is shapely and charming in the eighteenth century live again for us, as with a fragrance of old Pot-Pourri and a rustle of brocades no loom holds now the secret of; as, with a lost grace, to the dance of little high heels stilled long ago and the measures of a forgotten music." He did, in fact, in prose just what Mr. Dobson has done so exquisitely in verse; recapturing the spirit of Sheridan and Goldsmith, distilling the essence of those days of powder and patch and farthingale, of romantic adventure on the highway and dainty tattle in the boudoir.

None the less was Mr. Castle a man of wide experience and of many accomplishments outside the most characteristic sphere of his literary activities. His education, indeed, was singularly varied. He studied at three universities, Glasgow, Paris, and finally Cambridge, where, from Trinity College, he was graduated in the Natural Science Tripos. Then he learned military science at Sandhurst and law at the Inner Temple. His legal studies he does not appear to have continued, but he took a commission in the second West India regiment and subsequently, after courses of submarine mining at Chatham and Gosport, became captain in the Royal Engineers Militia.

It was in single combat rather than in the warfare of armies, however, that his interest centered. Though at Cambridge he captained the University Rifle Shooting Club, the weapon of his choice was the sword. He was the finest swordsman of his day and he captained the British épée and saber teams at the Olympic Games in 1908. His first book was an elaborate work on "Schools and Masters of Fencing," and a lecture on the story of swordsmanship, delivered in the Lyceum Theater at the request of Henry Irving in 1891, was repeated by command before the then Prince of Wales. Mr. Castle's other activities included a dictatorship of a great provincial newspaper company, a vice-presidency of the Navy League, and membership of the Council, and at one time of the Committee of Management of the Society of Authors. He was also a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries.

His first novel, "Consequences," was published in 1891, and thenceforward his literary output was continuous, including, besides fiction, a study of English bookplates, an edition of a Georgian correspondence—"The Jeringham Letters," and a translation into French of Stevenson's "Prince Otto," a romance very much after his own heart. The year 1898 was, in "The Pride of Jennico," the first fruit of the collaboration between Mr. Castle and his wife and also the first definite indication of what was to be the novelist's particular field; and in 1899 came "The Bath Comedy," which contained the collaborators' most famous—and, one may conjecture, their favorite—character, the "incomparable" Kitty Bellairs, a "rogue in porcelain" if ever there was one. Miss Bellairs reappears in more than one of Mr. and Mrs. Castle's later books.

It was the precision and finish, characteristic of eighteenth century life and art, which endeared the period of chintz and Chippendale to Mr. Castle; just as the same qualities prompted his passion for swordsmanship and his interest in such "little arts" as that of the bookplate. And precision and finish are the virtues of his own style, whether his subject be Georgian or not. They point his dialogue and define his characters, and they give his descriptions the clarity of an engraving of the age of his predilection; for instance, the landscape which is the opening of "The Secret Orchard": "Silver and gold lay the landscape beneath the terrace of the Château de Fitzroy, this golden month of September, this golden hour of the afternoon. The fields of La Celle bathed in sunlight, the wooded slopes of St. Michel and Marly appeared autumn yellow, melted into the delicate hazes of the valley where the Seine shimmered distantly, stream of burnished silver between the dim silver of its banks. In the far background, just substantial against the unsubstantial sky line, poised like the last fantastic touch of a romantic painter, rose the ruined arches of Marly aqueduct—that crowning extravagance of the Roy-Soleil. It completed a picture which in its exquisite unreality, its warmth and glow, its richness, its stillness, seemed like the dream of a Claude Lorraine, expressed by that past-mistress of all art—living nature herself."

But that, beautiful as it is, is a place of still life, and there is not very much still life about the stories of Agnes and Egerton Castle. They deal for the most part in bustle and movement, plot and counterplot. Not that they are always in the same mood. "The Star Dreamer" which is very different from "The Incomparable Bellairs," and the books written during the war reveal a seriousness, a sober held in reserve. But quick and sparkling comedy, artificial and elegant, was the art in which the Castles have displayed their particular excellence.

THE IMAGINATIVE REFORMER

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

It was a perfect summer's day when we went out from Berlin to visit "Lindenhof." Perhaps, if the whole place had not been flooded in sunlight, the impression it has left on my memory might not be quite so much that of a lovely fairy tale, of something that is not really there but would be if the world were to become the world of one's dreams. But in any weather and under any circumstances, this remarkable experiment in penal reform would be still so wonderful as to seem incredible if one had not seen it with one's own eyes, and if (I might add) successful experiments had not been made somewhat on similar lines both in the Sing Sing prison in the United States, and in Homer Lane's "Little Republic" in England. Even allowing, however, for these other attempts to deal humanly both with naughty children and with adult criminals, I still feel that what Karl Wilker has done with his institution at Berlin-Lichtenberg constitutes a revolution in state treatment of juvenile offenders.

"Lindenhof," with its lime trees and its beautiful gardens and meadows and orchards, is a municipal institution for



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
The boys ran to him as to a father

boys who have either been charged in the courts with some offense, or have been sentenced to imprisonment. Some are there on remand, some have been sent there instead of to jail, it is a combination of the two establishments that are known in England as the industrial school and the reformatory, and the régime is partly scholastic and partly industrial, the younger boys going to school and the older youths learning trades.

That is the mere skeleton, however, of what "Lindenhof" stands for—an "Erichshausen der Stadt-Berlin." That description of it does not remotely suggest the region into which we stepped, the day we came along the dusty road from the little suburban station and walked in at the open gate—the gate is always open—and up beneath the blossoming lime trees to the wide-flung door of the house. We, who had expected to find some semblance of a place of correction for insubordinate youth, naturally thought we had come to the wrong place. All the windows, like the doors, stood open; boxes filled with bright flowers were on every window ledge. There did not appear to be a bar or a bolt or a lock in the place, and we might expect to find a sleeping princess within and a fairy prince on the threshold of such a mansion; you would certainly never look for juvenile "criminals" unless you had been told they were there.

"Unser Direktor"

They were only just round the corner for all that—a whole row of them on a bench, occupied in shelling peas and peeling potatoes for the midday meal. And they smiled a greeting at us, like any other boys who are used to being with friendly people, and answered questions without shyness. "Unser Direktor?" Oh, he was probably in the vegetable garden, or perhaps in the workshops. Yes, we might walk anywhere we liked. "Auf Wiedersehen!" This, the Wandervogel's version of "Auf Wiedersehen," was explained when we met the Herr Direktor Wilker, a few moments later. Only a member of the Wandervogel, that picturesque guild of young German men and women, could have sustained the part of principal of a penal institution and at the same time presented the appearance of a poet, with a great bush of fair hair, clothed in a linen knickerbockers, which left his sunburned legs and feet quite bare. The boys, we found later, were very much the same sort of costume, except that the little ones dispensed with blouse or shirt, their only garment being a pair of baggy Holland trousers. "Unser Direktor" took us all over the place. Everywhere, whether in house or school or workshop, we were met with the same impression of light and air and freedom—open windows, quantities of flowers, color-washed walls, enlivened with delightful friezes and panels, the work of a Berlin artist. You never knew when you would not come upon a beautiful dragon or griffin or lion, sprawling across the wall, or over a doorway.

In a class room on the ground floor some 20 of the younger inmates were being given a history lesson by a former soldier, who had caught something of the director's gentle wisdom. A butterfly had just flown into the room, and no appreciable effort was being made by him to restrain his small pupils from clustering round it and trying to chase it out of the window. In most schools the appearance of the head is the signal for a general stifling of behavior. Here, on the contrary, what little discipline was apparent when he en-

tered the room entirely vanished when the boys saw their director. Running up to him, as children do to a father, they at once began in a variety of shrill voices to tell him all about it. Responding to his adjuration to be "sehr vorsichtig!" they gently showed the butterfly its way to freedom, and then justified the leniency of their teachers by settling down to the history lesson as if it had never been interrupted.

A Democratic Leader

The little incident seemed typical of the whole establishment. Whether we stood in the drawing class room or the tailoring shop or the boot and shoemaker's, or the printing works, whether we watched the young market gardeners at work in the vegetable beds and glass houses and herbaceous borders, whether we met a youngster on his way to the village with a message, or tending his own particular little plot of garden in the corner of the playground, where the boys do as they like at certain hours of the day, it was clear from their mutual attitude that Herr Wilker had not only won the finest kind of affection they could give him, but also that he himself possessed the richest gift of the born leader, that of being able to place himself on an equality with those over whom he was officially placed in authority.

In the living part of the house we found the same interesting atmosphere. The boys, of whom there are some 200 or more, are divided into "families," each possessing its own dormitory and sitting room. That of the younger boys was rather like a pleasant nursery (the Berlin artist had allowed his imagination to run riot here in a delightful frieze of animals), each boy owning his little cupboard, filled with special treasures, while on the shelves were many toys and story-books. In the bedrooms another home touch is supplied in the permission to hang pictures over the beds; and in these odd little collections, mostly cuttings from illustrated papers, much character can be discerned. On the top floor of all we came to the single rooms, which are greatly coveted by the older boys. They were once dreary looking cells, each with a number and an observation hole, into which the occupants were locked at night by armed jailers. Today they have been disintegrated by the boys themselves, each being allowed to choose his favorite color, while the numbers have been painted out and replaced by different flowers, which serve instead to identify the rooms. All the doors, of course, are now left unbolts, and each room presents the sort of little interior any boy would rejoice to call his own.

It was at this point that we began to ask amazed questions. How long had the Herr Direktor been there? How had he been given permission—in Prussia, of all places!—to turn a prison institution into a home? Were the boys really criminal offenders, and if so, did they never try to take advantage of this rule of love and kindness?

Behind Bolts and Bars

Until three years ago, the place, it seems, was run on the lines of a prison; and it was assumed that its inmates were dangerous and vicious characters, who would break into open revolt, or try to escape, at every opportunity. Certainly, nothing was done to induce them to want to stop there. Every door was locked and bolted; every window was barred and shuttered. The teachers were jailers who went armed.

For some reason I have not been able to discover but which shows a wisdom that municipalities elsewhere might do worse than copy, the town of Berlin, just three years ago, made Karl Wilker, scholar and idealist, head of this reformatory, and apparently gave him a free hand to institute what reforms he pleased. From that day to this there have been no punishments and no manifestations of physical force; all such boogies flew out of the windows and doors when the new director took off the bolts and bars. Today, the only locked room in the house is the large bathing and disinfecting room in the basement, where, otherwise, the temptation of using showers and such fascinating apparatus would no doubt prove more than could be resisted by the normal youngster. A reign of mutual love and trust and freedom has superseded one of suspicion, hatred and brute force. And since nothing in the eyes of the state succeeds like success, no attempt seems to have been made to interfere with Herr Wilker or with his wife, who is his able auxiliary, or with his two young daughters, who make playfellows and friends of their father's charges.

Some of the work done in the art class, in the printing and engraving shop, or at the carpenter's bench, shows how any talent displayed by a boy craftsman is encouraged. The monthly magazine, the "Lindenblätter," is written, designed, printed and produced entirely by the boys, with an occasional article from an outsider. They learn to act plays, and games and gymnastics play a considerable part in the curriculum. With some of the older boys "Unser Direktor" reads Tagore, Shakespeare, Walt Whitman. He takes parties of them into Berlin, to the opera or the picture galleries. He arranges entertainments for them at "Lindenhof," at which the best musicians and actors give their services.

As we came away, two of the boy gardeners ran up to us and presented us with great bunches of roses and stocks and mignonette and rosemary, "for remembrance."

"See! They come from 'Lindenhof!'" said some children, playing outside the station, when they saw our flowers.

What a world it would be if all prisons and reformatories, and similar relics of a barbarous society, could be suggested to people by a vision of old-fashioned, sweet-smelling flowers. What a world!

—And after all, why not?

RUSSIAN STAMP HISTORY

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The collector has lost touch with Russia, and those issues with their familiar design appear to be a thing of the past. Now there are many Russians, some of them with new and strange-sounding names, and even the compilers of catalogues do not quite know how to classify them. Some day, however, there may be another great Russia, to occupy the old place in our collecting books, and until then we cannot do better than learn something about the stamps which made their appearance during the general upheaval which followed the passing of the Romanoff dynasty.

Before, however, looking at the recent issues, it will be as well to tell briefly the postal history of Russia. It is more than 60 years ago that the first Russian stamps were made at the State Printing Works in Petrograd, and with slight variations the design remained the same to the end. The only deviation from this conservative plan were the two charity issues and the Romanoff Commemoratives. The first of these appeared in 1905, the additional 3 kopeks for each stamp being devoted to the orphans of Russians who fell in the Russo-Japanese War. The second was brought out in 1914, and the celebration series was issued just prior to the war.

In the winter of 1915 the 10, 15 and 20 kopek values of the Romanoff series were issued on card and with the imperial arms on the back under which appeared the inscription "Having circulation on a par with silver subsidiary coins." These stamps were legal tender for payments up to 3 rubles to private persons, but to an unlimited amount to all government offices. The stamps were issued without gum, and most of those seen by collectors are in mint condition. It need hardly be said that any which were in circulation would be too dirty and disfigured to put in a collection. The money stamps were followed by provisionals to supply the demand for the 10 and 20 kopek values. Quantities of the 7 and 14 kopek values of both the current arms series and the Romanoff issue were utilized for this purpose, and these provisionals may be called the last stamps issued under the old régime. The revolution brought many changes and the stamps of this unhappy country are an apt illustration of the troubled times which gave them birth.

The first of the revolutionary surcharges was a device covering four stamps at a time, and depicting the Phrygian cap of liberty with two unsheathed swords crossed behind. The stamps to receive this overprint were the 4, 7, 35 and 50 kopek of the Romanoff series. Later in 1917 the same values were overprinted with an inscription announcing the abdication of the Tsar—the legend covering blocks of eight stamps. A third overprint, covering 12 stamps, showed the proclamation of the Grand Duke Michael. In the following year the complete series of the arms type appeared imperforate, and a special revolutionary issue of two values followed, the design showing a hand with drawn sword cutting through the chains of servitude.

Now we come to that period when different districts and areas throughout Russia broke away from the central administration and formed republics and governments of their own. Under the heading South Russia we have a long series of provisionals on the Russian arms type, both perforated and imperforate, and finally a special issue with an inscription which reads "The Only Russia." These stamps were used in those parts of South Russia, east of the Ukraine and northeast of the Black Sea, recovered from the Bolsheviks during General Denikin's advance. Another republic was proclaimed in November, 1917, in the Ukraine district and received the title of the Ukrainian People's Republic. It is really the southwestern portion of European Russia, and was recognized by the Allied Powers in March, 1919. The principal towns are Kiev, Odessa, Charkov, Ekaterin-slav, and Poltava, and from these places emanated those interesting provisional issues bearing the so-called "Trident" overprint. The device really represents a dove in flight, and is taken from the arms of the Grand Duke St. Vladimir at Kiev. A number of the current issue of Austria were overprinted with a similar device at Stanislaw in Galicia, and were issued for use by the government which styled itself the "Ukrainian Popular Republic of the West." A permanent issue was introduced in 1918, the five values bearing different devices. The first series was printed on thick carton paper, with the device of the Republic and an inscription on the reverse, and were issued imperforate. In 1919, during the general shortage of stamps for postal use, three savings bank stamps were issued at Tiflis for use as postage stamps. Later these were used at Elizavetgrad, and a number were also used in the Ukraine. The district between the Black and the Caspian seas, and of which Tiflis is the chief town, is now

called Georgia, and towards the end of the year 1919 a set of stamps appeared bearing the device of a mounted knight. These stamps were imperforate, but were closely followed by a more extensive issue, perforated, and in the following year three high values appeared, bearing the design of a seated female figure in national dress. Under the old régime there existed separate governments at Kovno, Grodno, Minsk and other towns on the Polish frontier. These combined in 1918 to form the Republic of Lithuania, and the first stamps were of a very primitive character, comprising a type-set design or inscription within a border of small circles. Later on quite an elaborate series was produced, the central design being a mounted warrior, not unlike the Georgian horseman.

LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented. No letters published unless with true signatures of the writers.

"The Battle Is On"

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

In a recent issue of the Routt County Republican, a weekly newspaper published in Hayden, Colorado, the above quoted words are used in an item relating to the open deer season. Was it a battle? A battle implies two combatants or forces contending against each other. But what of this battle in the sunlit hills and valleys of northwestern Colorado in the first days of October?

The most gentle and harmless of our wild animals, enjoying even as his fellow creature, man, the delight of our rare autumn days and moonlit nights; the little families and clans of stags and does and fawns browsing content and happy in the deepest recesses of the woodlands, or venturing out into the open, timidly trusting man to be his friend. Yet how is this trust betrayed! Volleys of shot and shell; suffering, torture, and death for these innocent creatures! The gentle eyes are filled with terror; wildly the creatures flee from valley to hill, seeking shelter but finding none; for the hills and valleys are full of the enemy who have come from far and near, armed and equipped indeed as against a foe, but only to invade the peaceful but unprotected homes and coverts of the deer. Is this man's God-given dominion over the beasts of the field? Was this orgy of slaughter necessary for man's sport or for his sustenance?

The sixth command of the Decalogue is, "Thou shalt not kill," and who shall say that it does not mean just that?

Bernard Shaw says, "I have not partaken of a fellow creature for 15 years." Perhaps we are not all ready to go so far, but all can at least see the folly and cruelty of this last so-called "open deer season." May it indeed be the last.

(Signed) FLORENCE ADAIR,
Hayden, Colorado, October 15, 1920.

Mountain Sold

Freak purchases are heard of from time to time, but it is not often that the sale of a mountain is announced. For this reason alone the transfer of the summit of Snowdon, including several hundreds of acres of the slope which is grazing ground, and the ground on which is built the Summit Hotel, by Lieutenant-Colonel Worsley-Taylor to a farmer, is of more than ordinary interest.

Mount Snowdon—in Carnarvon—is the most famous peak in the southern part of Britain; and is well known to all holiday makers, and is of a bold and rugged outline and forms, with its subsidiary peaks, an impressive range. The ascent presents no special features of difficulty if one of the five well-defined pathways is used, but should the climber be bent on "pioneering," and leave the beaten track, he should be prepared for anything in the way of mountaineering problems.

The view from the summit of Snowdon on a fine day makes the climb well worth while, for spread below is Anglesey, the Menai Straits, and a great curve of ocean from the far-off extremity of Cardigan Bay to Rhyl. In the foreground are to be seen the well-defined peaks of the sister mountains. Altogether the climb is a most exhilarating form of exercise, and although the boast of having gained the top does not carry much weight, there is a certain satisfaction in having reached one's objective. Gladstone, 28 years ago, after having performed the climb, addressed a political meeting of 3000 people on the summit of Snowdon.

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WOOLLY MANTLES

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

When the severe Tibetan winter steals into the valleys the inhabitants don their sheepskins as a protection against the winds. The flowers disappear, the trees drop their leaves, and the snow creeps down and covers the world with a warm, white blanket; then the crooning wind lulls the forest to sleep for six months, when it awakes slowly at the call of the sunshine. Gradually life unfolds again, birds long since fed return and sing in the trees from morn to night, till at last the whole world is awake and smiling once more.

But it is cold up on the heights yet; all through the brief summer it is freezing at night on the bare, stony slopes below the shattered ridge. By day the sun shines, warming the ground a little, but there are plants which have struggled up from below, ever striving to climb higher. To survive the rigors even of a summer at these high levels, the plants must be dressed; they must be protected against cold.

Climbing up the mountain path from the little village nestling at the head of the valley, one reaches a brawling torrent and follows it up through forests of fragrant trees. Then, turning aside, one comes into an alpine valley above the forest. Cold blows the wind from the pass; high above our heads, where the scree lies at the foot of the ridge, clouds melt and reform; the clatter of the shroud, split from the cliff, sliding and grinding down the steep slope, startles the ear. On one goes, up the valley, climbing slowly; past meads gemmed with flowers, past dwarf shrubs and crouching bushes, past sandy flats where the water meanders through broad channels, and up steps over which it rushes boisterously. Presently one comes to a little turquoise lake hidden away in the mountains; the scree rises precipitously on every side, but a steep and narrow gully leads up to a notch between two buttresses, which is the pass.

The last shrubs have disappeared, the last meadows are far below. A gray world of splintered rock lies all around; surely there can be no flowers here! But see! Scattered up the slopes, hiding shyly under the shelter of boulders, nestling close into crannies, are plants. Some of them cling so close to the rough ground that they are scarcely visible till one treads on them. Others form large hemispherical cushions, made up of many small flowers, and clasped thus in each other's embrace, they laugh at the wind. But some sit up boldly among the hard stones, for their leaves are covered with white, woolly hair, so thick that they look like strips of flannel. There are many of these quaint plants, clad in sheepskins, dotted over the scree. They thrive. As one climbs cautiously up the slipping scree, flowers grow fewer and fewer; at last they disappear altogether. It is 18,000 feet above the sea before that happens, and then some snow and ice.

But to the very last the brave woolly plants stand up boldly. There is a very deep root system, searching down far into the dry scree for moisture; a short stem, bulky it seems, but it is hollow; and at the top a crown of violet flowers, flattened out and huddled together for warmth. A bee tramps over the flower disc, humming to itself discreetly, and having explored it thoroughly, flies off elsewhere. Root, stem, flowers—none of them are particularly strange. But the leaves, the big, woolly, flannel leaves—they are queer! Packed on the short stem, they grow out and overlap, and hang down like toothed straps, completely hiding the stem, wrapping round the flowers and covering the roots. They supply the wool, the sheepskin. Beautiful they look in the sunshine, like frosted silver; and when young they are tipped with pink.



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IMPROVEMENT IN COAL SITUATION

Preference Order on the Use of Coal Cars to Lake Erie Ports Suspended by the Interstate Commerce Commission

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Preference in the use of coal cars to Lake Erie ports, ordered by the Interstate Commerce Commission on July 20, was suspended yesterday, the statement being made that conditions had been remedied to such an extent that preference was no longer necessary. A statement by the commission commented on the matter as follows: "As illustrating the improvement in the coal situation, attention may be drawn to the fact that, since October 15, it has not been found necessary to issue a priority order for any public utility or governmental agency, as the needs of such institutions have been taken care of out of the current car supply. The withdrawal of service order No. 10 leaves in force no priority order. The withdrawal of service order No. 10 leaves in force no priority order, except the general priority of coal over other traffic moving in open-top cars suitable for the loading, and about 170,000 cars have been specially released from that priority order for the movement of building and road materials, and certain perishables such as sugar beets."

Aim of Preference Order
It is explained that the aim of the preference order was to conserve equipment and movement needed to ship coal to the northwest, by utilizing to the full the lake routes during the period of navigation. Simultaneously an effort was made to increase, through government supervision of traffic carried out by the commission, the supply of cars available for loading coal. In June the ratio of cars supplied to cars ordered was 62.2 per cent; there was a steady increase to 85.6 per cent in September. The demand for coal at Lake Erie ports for transshipment is now less than at any time since the preference order was issued; there are large accumulations of coal at the ports, and a large volume on the way. Up to October 20 there had been 18,572,518 tons of coal dumped into vessels at the lower lake ports, with 550,000 tons in cars at the ports and about as much expected. Production of coal and car supply are now considered adequate to take care of the northwest without a priority order.

Present Conditions
Of the coal situation generally the commission says: "There is a shortage in the central territory of coal for domestic use for which additional transportation must be supplied before cold weather sets in. The suspension of service order No. 10 should enable the mines and railroads to take care of that territory promptly and fully, and will make more fluid the movement of traffic throughout this territory and also enhance the general car supply. Notice of the situation was given by the commission to representatives of the northwestern states and to interested parties, and no information has been received from them, which indicates that the continuance of the order is now essential."

"The situation will, as in the past, be carefully watched and should occasion appear for the further exercise of the commission's emergency powers, such action will be taken as the facts warrant."

VERACRUZ MERCHANTS ASK FOR PROTECTION

VERACRUZ, Mexico—Adolfo de la Huerta, provisional President, has been asked to guarantee freedom of employment and protect workers from violence at the hands of striking dockworkers in this city, as a result of resolutions passed at a meeting of representatives of the Chamber of Commerce, ship owners and industrial interests here. If he does not give these guarantees within 24 hours, trade in this city will cease for two days as a protest. The strikers continue to obstruct the loading and unloading of ships and the removal of merchandise from warehouses. Stevedores at Tampico, Progreso and Puerto Mexico have gone on strike in sympathy with the strikers here.

CUBAN ELECTION OUTLOOK REASSURING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The State Department does not anticipate need of American intervention in Cuba to insure fair national elections. It was said at the State Department yesterday. It was declared that the United States does not favor any particular candidate, but wants every person in the country who is entitled to a vote to be allowed to vote, wishes that vote to be counted, and the person receiving a majority of votes to be declared elected.

The State Department is watching

the campaign, and will observe the election in Cuba with considerable interest. It has already made known its views to the Cuban Government, and views confident that no faction in Cuba will make it necessary for this country to step in.

It is believed that American marines will be in a strategic position and available for instant service on election day in Cuba should there be factional disorders of so serious a nature as to interfere with the balloting. This possibility of marine intervention, it is believed, will exercise a wholesome influence on the various factions.

CENSORSHIP OF MOTION PICTURES

Conference of a Number of Mayors With the National Board of Review—Importance Seen of State Control of Films

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts—State censorship of motion pictures which purports to improve the standard of film exhibitions by means of public regulation rather than by leaving it to an obviously commercial outfit that does not render the censorship that is widely demanded, is shown to be of increasing merit in view of the conference of the motion picture industry and National Board of Review with some of the mayors of Massachusetts in New York City recently, declare officials of the Massachusetts State Committee on Motion Pictures. This conference did little more than attempt to rally the mayors to the support of the National Board of Review, which for years has failed to meet the demands of patrons of picture theaters in the raising of film standards, say members of State Committee on Motion Pictures, who attended the conference.

As to the conference in New York City, Miss Amy Woods, a member of the Massachusetts State Committee on Motion Pictures, who attended as an individual guest, but not as representing the committee, says that it was not a representative meeting of New England mayors as it was advertised to be; there being less than 20 Massachusetts officials present, and, as far as she could see, only one official from another state outside of Massachusetts, some mayors in Massachusetts not even being invited. Invitations to the conference were sent out over the name of Mayor Andrew J. Peters of Boston, though John M. Casey, licensing officer of this city, had charge of the arrangements. Both of these men actively opposed the bill for state censorship which was passed by last year's Legislature and vetoed by the Governor. Miss Woods, who was invited to the meeting by Mayor Peters too late to get a letter of credentials from him, and who was thus barred from the executive session of the conference, charges that the conference resulted in a well-mapped-out plan to obtain a set of resolutions which would be used in the guise of the opinions of the mayors of New England. She further charges that the report upon which the opinions of the delegates were formed was not an impartial one, but made by friends of the industry.

Miss Woods reports that she was called upon twice to address the meeting in New York. Having her objections to the purpose of the meeting well in hand, she spoke as requested, among other things pointing out that the long statement in support of the National Board of Review which was read to be adopted by the conference was prepared by a New York committee of 13 mayors, eight of them being members of the board or having some personal interest in the industry. No one refuted this. Miss Woods and others of the State Committee on Motion Pictures who attended the meeting in New York, as well as officials who did not attend, assert that action such as this meeting purported to take, being merely a move to uphold those agencies which have failed in the checking of undesirable film exhibitions, to say nothing of raising the standards, must give place to state censorship, which has proved effective in the four states where it has been established.

FEDERAL HOUSING PLAN QUESTIONED

Texas Representative Announces Purpose of Seeking More Economical Method of Providing Places for Overflow Bureaux

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Announcement by Thomas L. Blanton, (D.), Representative from Texas, that he will open a campaign at the next session in Congress, for a more economical policy in the government's real estate problems, with special reference to the renting of buildings, has led to the opinion here that the whole question of the administration of government buildings will probably be taken up, in view of the activities of the United States commission on efficiency and the evident intention of both parties to reduce expenses wherever practicable and not in opposition to their own interests.

Mr. Blanton's contention is that the government spends altogether too much money in real estate rentals, in Washington and elsewhere, and that it would be a much more economical plan for it to own the buildings it uses, rather than pay for them every few years in rentals. He asserts that he has collected a great deal of information as to rentals and cost of buildings occupied by the government, and that he will make the facts known when Congress convenes.

Economies Questioned
It is not generally known that the government does not own some of the large buildings which house executive departments and important bureaux, but rents them, instead, from real estate firms. Mr. Blanton takes the ground that these rentals, even though they may not be exorbitant in all instances, are nevertheless uneconomical, since they represent a high rate of interest on the money that would be required to give the government proper housing for its activities.

The War Department has made a move toward lowering rentals by transferring its local headquarters outside Washington to military camps, but the saving in rentals is incidental, rather than the cause for the step. In many cities throughout the country the government is paying high rentals for quarters in private office buildings, instead of owning its own property. Figures collected some time ago show that the cost of administration of government buildings is much lower, per square foot of floor space, than in the case of privately-owned and operated buildings of similar character in Washington and New York. There are not so far as is known, any figures of present date available, but presumably the proportions would remain about the same. The cost of administration of the Interior Department Building, one of the finest office buildings in the country, was given as among the lowest for government buildings. Details were not published, however. They would be interesting, for the impression of the average visitor to a government building would be that it was conducted in an extravagant fashion rather than, as the statistics show, the reverse.

Methods Questioned
The United States Bureau of Efficiency is now at work on problems of all kinds affecting the government service, and is said to have made some inquiries into the questions involved in the administration of government buildings. The introduction of the Blanton matter may direct attention to the whole subject. The most common criticisms of visitors to Washington are that the government buildings close at early hours, that the hours during which they remain open are not uniform, and that there would appear, at least, to be a superfluity of watchmen and messengers, as well as an undue amount of formality in obtaining admittance to some of the buildings.

The Treasury Building, for example, is supposed to be closed to the public at 3:30 p. m. Most other buildings

are closed at 4:30, but the State, War and Navy Building is open to all comers until 5 o'clock. In the case of the Treasury Building, the 3:30 hour is merely a formality, since admittance can readily be gained by those who are willing to run the gamut of a squad of watchmen.

During the war, for a time, the government offices had "staggered hours," to relieve the pressure on the street car systems, but this system prevailed only for a short time. At present there are enormous "peak" loads on cars, night and morning, with comparatively little traffic during the rest of the day. The closing of the offices at 4:30 is also an inconvenience to those having official business, particularly in view of the fact that most of the executives remain on duty until 5 o'clock or later.

PRESERVATION OF OLD HOUSE URGED

John Balch Home in Beverly, Massachusetts, Was Erected in About the Year 1638

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office
BEVERLY, Massachusetts—An effort is to be made among the descendants of the original owner to save the John Balch house which was erected here in about the year 1638, says an announcement of the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities. The house is said to be still intact except for the sills and a greater part of the rafters. About 1850 it was enlarged by a two-story extension and later the original cottage was made a full two stories in height, but with careful restoration it is said that this unique example of an "Old Planter's" home can be preserved.

John Balch came from Somerset County, England, with Capt. Robert Gorges, who was commissioned Governor of New England. Theirs was the first colony of settlers to come direct to America from England, as the previous settlers, the Pilgrims, had first gone to Holland. Balch was among the original members of the first church in Salem, was made a freeman of that town in 1631, and figures prominently in the affairs of that time. According to earliest records, the energy and intelligence necessary for the success of the early colony was supplied by four of the settlers, of whom Balch was one. These four are known as the "Old Planters," and the Balch house is the only one left belonging to one of them.

The Balch family even in earliest days stood for the American ideal of freedom, as none of them took part in the persecution of the Baptists, the Quakers, or witches, and one grandson of John Balch was a strenuous remonstrant against such persecution. The value of the Balch home as a relic of early colonial days is held by the society to be inestimable, not only to the members of the Balch family as an heirloom but to the general public as well.

ENGLISH IMMIGRANTS IN PERU
LIMA, Peru—The first contingent of English immigrants, numbering 50, who have come to this country to settle as a result of offer of transportation by the Peruvian Government, arrived at Callao on Tuesday on the steamer Oriana.

RIDICULING OF DRY LAW IS PROTESTED

Motion Pictures and Vaudeville Acts That Cast Slur on Prohibition Subject of Complaint From Various Sources

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Motion pictures and vaudeville acts that hold prohibition up to ridicule in order to provoke laughter, or that in any way make light of the enforcement of the Volstead Act, either directly or through suggestion, are receiving attention from the Anti-Saloon League and other organizations which feel that the theaters should be an important factor in promoting enforcement of the prohibition law, not only from a standpoint of public service but also on the ground that amusement enterprises generally have notably benefited through the operation of the dry amendment.

An official of the Anti-Saloon League here says that theater managers generally are disposed to back up prohibition enforcement whenever attention is called to an offensive presentation, but that theatergoers have been slow in giving expression to their objections. Many people, he said, have left a vaudeville or motion picture show indignant over some slur on prohibition but have failed to make complaint either to the theater authorities or the organizations that would gladly take the matter up.

An indication of how the practical interest of right-thinking people can bring about reformations along this line is to be found in the current issue of the New York edition of The American Issue which says: "A few weeks ago we published the communication sent to the Keith Theater management by Dr. C. McLeod Smith, secretary of the Buffalo Federation of Churches, regarding an attack upon Shea's Theater in Buffalo, in which communication Mr. Smith said that he was calling the attention of religious leaders throughout the country to the insult to the church and to the best element of the citizenship in the performance. In answer to that communication Mr. Smith received a letter from Mr. E. F. Albee, president of the B. F. Keith circuit of theaters, in which Mr. Albee said:

"I have a letter sent to Mr. Henry Carr, manager of Shea's Theater, Buffalo, New York, setting forth a criticism of 'How About You,' a sketch playing at Shea's Theater this week. I have read the criticism carefully and am thoroughly in accord with the sentiment expressed therein. The church and the work that it is doing, any reform by the government, by society, by private individuals, or from wherever it might come, which tends to help the moral condition of our country and better the lives of its citizens, should have the wholehearted support of all intelligent people. I have issued orders not to book the number in any of the houses of the Keith circuit and am advising the outside houses that we have no interest in it."

Another indication of an aroused public sentiment in this matter comes from the National Beverage Review,

formerly the organ of the National Liquor Dealers Association, which says: "Jokes about pussyfoot and prohibition are now forbidden in America. Instructions have been issued to all 'turns' (according to the New York Clipper, America's oldest theatrical publication) that prohibition as a matter of ridicule from the stage, and as a laugh getter, must be eliminated along with remarks about the presidential election."

OPERATORS PLEDGED TO CUT COAL PRICES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
CLEVELAND, Ohio—Independent operators and members of the National Coal Association to the number of 1000 promised cooperation in the reduction of coal prices at a meeting held here Tuesday in response to telegrams from Attorney-General Palmer requesting that some action be taken. The meeting held that concerted action on prices was not permissible under the association's charter. All action will have to be through individuals.

D. B. Wentz, president of the national Association, said that the meeting would later review all proposed action by federal and state authorities for the regulation and control of the coal. Operators spoke optimistically of the winter outlook. In their opinion little danger exists of a serious winter shortage. Prices were reported on a downward trend. The production of bituminous coal is now reaching 12,000,000 tons a week, according to reports. With this amount being mined, the only problem will be an adequate supply of cars for shipment.

JAIL SENTENCES INSTEAD OF FINES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
TRENTON, New Jersey—"If there is to be an organized attempt made to bring the Volstead Act into contempt, this court will accept the challenge and will fill the jails and build new ones to take care of the overflow," declared Judge John Relstab in the United States District Court at Trenton in sentencing liquor violators. Judge Relstab threw down the gauntlet to the whisky ring in imposing sentences on two residents of Roebuck, New Jersey, who pleaded guilty to operating an illicit still. The men were sent to jail for 30 days each and fined \$100 each. The court informed the men that the second offense would mean a year in prison. Judge Relstab announced some time ago that he was going to make persons live up to the national prohibition law and that jail sentences would be imposed instead of fines.

FLOATING DOCK SURRENDERED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its London News Office
SHEERNESS, England—A surrendered German floating dock with a lifting capacity of 40,000 tons more than the great Midway floating dock, has arrived at Sheerness from Kiel. The massive structure was towed by 12 tugs to a berth near Port Victoria, where the Midway dock was moored prior to the war. The surrendered dock is over 700 feet in length. The voyage from Kiel was made at a speed of only three knots per hour.

NEW YORK HOTELS REDUCING PRICES

Table d'Hôte Meals to Be Supplied at Reasonable Rates, It Is Announced—Restaurants Also Are Falling Into Line

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—Several high-class hotels, including the Waldorf-Astoria, have promised Armin W. Riley, special assistant to the attorney-general, who is conducting a campaign to reduce prices of food in hotels and restaurants, to inaugurate table d'hôte breakfasts, luncheons and dinners as a means of helping patrons get well-balanced meals at lower prices. A number of restaurants have made the same agreement. The plan is to be put into effect tomorrow. Kenneth C. Kirtland, counsel for these hotels and restaurants, has been conferring with Mr. Riley in order to cooperate on behalf of his clients in an effort to secure for the public substantial and nourishing meals at reasonable prices. The à la carte service will be continued as well.

Mr. Riley has been comparing the cost of items of the fixed price meals with those on the à la carte menu and says that the \$1 breakfast to be served at the Waldorf, for instance, would cost \$1.60 à la carte; the \$1.50 luncheon \$2, and the \$2.50 dinner \$4.50.

It is announced that careful examination of the à la carte schedules is being made and reductions will be made wherever market prices warrant them and also that the respective standards of food and service in these different hotels and restaurants will be fully maintained in the fixed-price meals.

PISGAH FOREST TABLET
ASHEVILLE, North Carolina—The historical tablet provided for by action of the Southern Forestry Congress, in June, 1916, commemorating the establishment by George W. Vanderbilt, of Pisgah Forest, now a national reserve, will be placed at the entrance of the park today. The ceremonies will be under the auspices of the Vanderbilt Tablet Committee.

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Sloane's, on the other hand, are identified with the actual production of a great proportion of their own stocks, and possess that true sense of values which proceeds from first-hand knowledge rather than from second-hand information.

This also enables us, in selecting merchandise from other sources than our own, to pronounce judgment instead of having to solicit it.

PASSING GYPSIES IN A FOG

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

A fog that was like thick veils of ash on cliffed swirled up and from the banks of the Hudson River. Farmers whose prosperous lands, dotted the region, have come to the greatest season of their year, gazed contemplatively at the sky and at the sun that tried, without success, to penetrate the clouds and the fog, and went on about their hay. Now and then a pale ray got through, smote a great golden pumpkin lying on the ground among the stubble and was thrust back by the insistent fog. Cobwebs became, at contact, tiny deluges of water. It was impossible to see more than six or seven feet along the fawn-colored road that stretched, dusty, calm, along with the course of the river.

It wasn't, perhaps, the best sort of a day to go vagabonding. But it was promising. All sorts of things might come out of the fog ahead—or from behind. And everything was so sort of mysterious through those misty curtains! Houses lost their severity and became mere hints of size and shape. A cow wandering about near a barn was transformed by the haze into a strange creature from a fairy tale. Sounds—the treble bark of a dog—the scream of a blue jay winging away toward the river, took on mystery. And the vagabond wandered out of the little town that was not more than a handful of houses, a store or two, a puritan church—white with a slender, precise spire—past the last weather-beaten sign printed on cotton and attached to a tree therein setting forth the hard-and-fast jurisdiction boundaries of the selectmen of the town, and on out into the open country. The sun shot through, with determination, for spaces of two or three minutes, and was pushed back by the swirling clouds of gray. There came, on a slight breeze, the smell of the river and the exquisite odor of loaded apple trees. Appearing now and then, like vistas in a moving picture, were clumps of trees in all the glorification of the tarnishing gold of autumn. It became very warm. Warm enough for the vagabond to sit down, on the stump of an old tree, and to listen to the matins of late-stirring birds, and to watch the smiling wild asters, faintly pink and mauve and white.

There were sounds, suddenly, beyond the curtain of fog. A motor, and one giving out sounds of distress. Excited talk in men's throaty, guttural tones, and the clatter of women's voices. Coughs from the engine. The shrill bark of a big dog. The steady hum of the engine, a little too perfectly running for one lately so distressed. Expressions of satisfaction from men and women. Racing of the engine. A suggested "Ah-hh—" and into view—

Came an ancient Ford within its shambling bulk something like a grin for its success at outwitting the various attempts at turning it into junk. A sort of cocky grin for its refusal to be done in, as you might say.

A Caravan Up-to-Date

Its passengers were many and varied. Gypsies, to the vagabond's surprise. Gypsies, however, who, having bowed to the march of civilization to the extent of getting a Ford, had halted, remaining at a personal and sartorial standstill, patently the gypsies of caravan days who traveled the open road rather than by steam train, who carried their luggage or their entire households with them if need be, putting not their trust in express companies and other such strange inventions of modern times. The motor they took grudging advantage of out of a common-sense appreciation of its speed value. They could transact their business in clothes of the style of their ancestors.

The little car jingled out of the fog. But evidently the spirit was willing and the engine quite weak for, with no more than one splendid groan, it stopped again. And there was a finality about that stop that seemed to say, "This time, my friends, it's for good."

The vagabond, sitting on the stump with the ants, expected, at the very

least, pyrotechnics, explosion, catastrophe. Because every preconceived idea of gypsies has been of an unleashed people, lazy and irresponsible to be sure, but ready to flare into instant and prolonged noise over the least little thing. Of course when one is touring cross-country in an automobile—it may not be a "least little thing."

Anyhow, perhaps it wasn't one of their days for becoming excited. One man, a huge person who had been at the wheel and therefore probably felt himself in a measure responsible, gazed at the motor with a brooding contempt. He climbed out, with majestic stillness and lifted the hood, staring at the engine. Then, grunting magnificently, he let down the hood with a bang, shrugged, turned away as if to dismiss an unworthy object from further thought. The others who had tumbled forth from the front and back seats—and no one knows how they all found room to stow themselves away in such a small space—regarded the car that had fallen them as something ignoble and not entitled to the ground upon which it stood. They chattered, but from their tones, and the queer sing-song pitch of the conversation, the talk seemed to concern other things. A woman, in cerise skirt and a yellow waist with liberal touches of purple and green, reached a brawny arm into the compartment under the rear seat and withdrew a pasteboard box. She unloosed the ropes that bound a large basket to one running board. She generally went about the business of life as one who believes philosophically that one must get on in spite of trifles like balky automobiles. "In the old days—"

The Black Pot Boils

The others wandered about. One, a boy, went into the field where the faint outlines of an unleaved tree were showing above the fog. Presently he brought back a bundle of sticks and dropped them at the feet of the woman. She, with the deftness of long experience, heaped them, arranged a tripod and hung, on an iron hook, a blackened iron pot.

The yolk-like sound of another, and healthier, motor presently came from the region of the last town. Its sounds of obvious good order darkened the looks flung at the offending



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The boy brought sticks for the fire thing standing idly by, with its slight grin.

More gypsies arrived. There was loud talk, airing of the grievance of the behavior of the miscreant car. There was waving of arms and much scuffling up of faintly yellow dust as the men and women and children, increased now to something over 20, eddied round the incapacitated car. They looked on it with something like loathing. Then they looked toward the spot where the lone woman was stirring something in the black pot. They saw the boy munching bread. They abandoned the car to its own willfulness and turned their attention to their meal, which they would presently eat, without doubt.

The Vagabond Discovered

All this time the vagabond on the stump had been just a spectator, as a person watching a play. That the stump was perhaps 10 feet away from the scene of all the activity and that the fog partially obscured her from notice, had helped her to remain a

spectator. But an ant, not quite so friendly as the others evidently, suddenly nipped at an ankle—there was an involuntary exclamation and—

The gypsies advanced en masse into the road and stared at the person on the stump. It is very embarrassing to have 20 people suddenly conclude that one is the only thing worth looking at in all the expanse of beautiful

smell of it drifted across the road. Even the most commonplace things are apt to smell good when one is away out on a country road, at lunch time, without having attended to the formality of providing oneself with luncheon. The little curling veils of steam that rose to meet the black wreaths from the fire beneath looked so inviting. But there was no invita-

sies and proper for their children, toddled about, plucking aimlessly at weeds, started on a chase for a snow butterfly, leaving off to catch up a pebble and fling it a few inches. Suddenly she spied the figure on the stump. A smile quivered about her baby lips, a smile of great shyness tinged with coyness. The beads that hung in colorful profusion about the



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The gypsies obviously regarded the person on the stump as an interloper

rolling farm country. It is a doubtful thing to share honors with a delinquent Ford. The expressions on their faces were not comforting. Some looked sullen. Others looked amazed, as at an apparition. Still others looked upset as if they had suddenly found an eavesdropper at a private conference. Which shows, merely, that they had absorbed more from the march of civilization than they thought, for isn't that the perfectly natural feeling of any motorist along the road whose motor behaves badly—to become extremely offended if his plight is witnessed by strangers?

Gypsies "even as you and I" apparently do not like onlookers at the spectacle of their encounters with the obstreperousness of modern inventions.

The vagabond, within her a vague wish that something or other would happen to distract that concerted attention, just sat there. One can't get up and run. Doubtless the ants laughed as they went about their little business. It is certain that the blue-jay, coming back from the river, screamed down flippantly as it cut its flying sapphire gash through the gray and on out of sight. The gypsies whispered together. They pointed, one regrets to say. They regarded the person on the stump as an interloper and with a frank hostility for anyone who went about the country, sitting on stumps in utter silence, hiding her presence behind a chance curtain of fog.

Whatever was in the black pot was beginning to steam. The rich, spicy

tion in the faces of the gypsies who stood whispering. The dog, a great shaggy collie, evidently had a feeling that some one was being slighted, for he poked his unfashionable nose between the people and made way for himself to the person on the stump, who, in gratitude, dropped a hand on his ruddy gold head, only to have him whistled preemptorily out of reach at once.

The woman who stirred whatever was in the black pot spoke terse, strange words. The dog, a great shaggy collie, evidently had a feeling that some one was being slighted, for he poked his unfashionable nose between the people and made way for himself to the person on the stump, who, in gratitude, dropped a hand on his ruddy gold head, only to have him whistled preemptorily out of reach at once.

Lunch for gypsies is a brief thing, done plainly and dispatched quickly. No formality drew the meal beyond its absolutely necessary length. When they had done eating they simply got up from the grass on which they had been sitting, leaving whatever women were needed to clear and pack up the slender equipment.

A Friendly Romany Lass

A baby, jet-eyed, clad in the brilliantly unsuitable clothes which gyp-

success in the business in hand because the swarm of helpers was so great that no one of them could get within working reach of the engine. There was tramping on feet and bickering no end. The women had gone away a little distance, almost out of sight within the enveloping fog. The baby pattered across the road, shyly planted her fat legs far apart, and gazed. A silver trinket, hung on a black ribbon about the neck of the person on the stump, attracted her fancy, and little, prying fingers reached for it. She came, with a touch of sedateness, to sit on the edge of the stump where room had been made for her. She smiled with dewy sweetness, innocent of the streak of dirt across her cheek, and murmured curious little phrases that evidently meant friendliness.

Suddenly, as Ford's will, the engine started. As if some one, accidentally, had found the secret spring. To the vast surprise of the men cluttered about it, for they all jumped back with loud exclamations and a certain instinct against things in the new order, the engine continued to hum, contentedly, exasperatingly, like a child that has been naughty and smiles sardonically. It looked distinctly like a go. As if it might go on, with reasonable assurance of going more than 10 feet.

There were commands and hurrying to and fro. The women were summoned, imperiously, from the field. Ropes about bulging cloth bundles were tightened, both cars having their quota that made them look as if varicolored mushrooms had sprouted from them. The women straggled forth out of the fog. Suddenly, one of them missed the baby. But the baby, happily, forestalled the impending uproar by cooing across the street. Voluble complaints were showered on her placid black head. It sounded as if they'd like to disown her for holding converse with a person who sneaked about the country and sat in the fog.

I still think I might have had some of whatever was in the pot if the baby had seen me sooner.

TEXAS ERECTING TEACHERS' HOMES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

AUSTIN, Texas—Many Texas schools that had experienced great difficulty in securing teachers, are erecting homes for their teachers as a means of inducing them to stay. Nearly 1000 school districts in Texas have voted bonds or otherwise raised funds for the erection of teacherages. In the rural schools a plot of several acres is generally secured and on this ground the teacher can have a garden and also give valuable instruction in agriculture.

CANADA'S CONGRESS UPON CHILD WELFARE

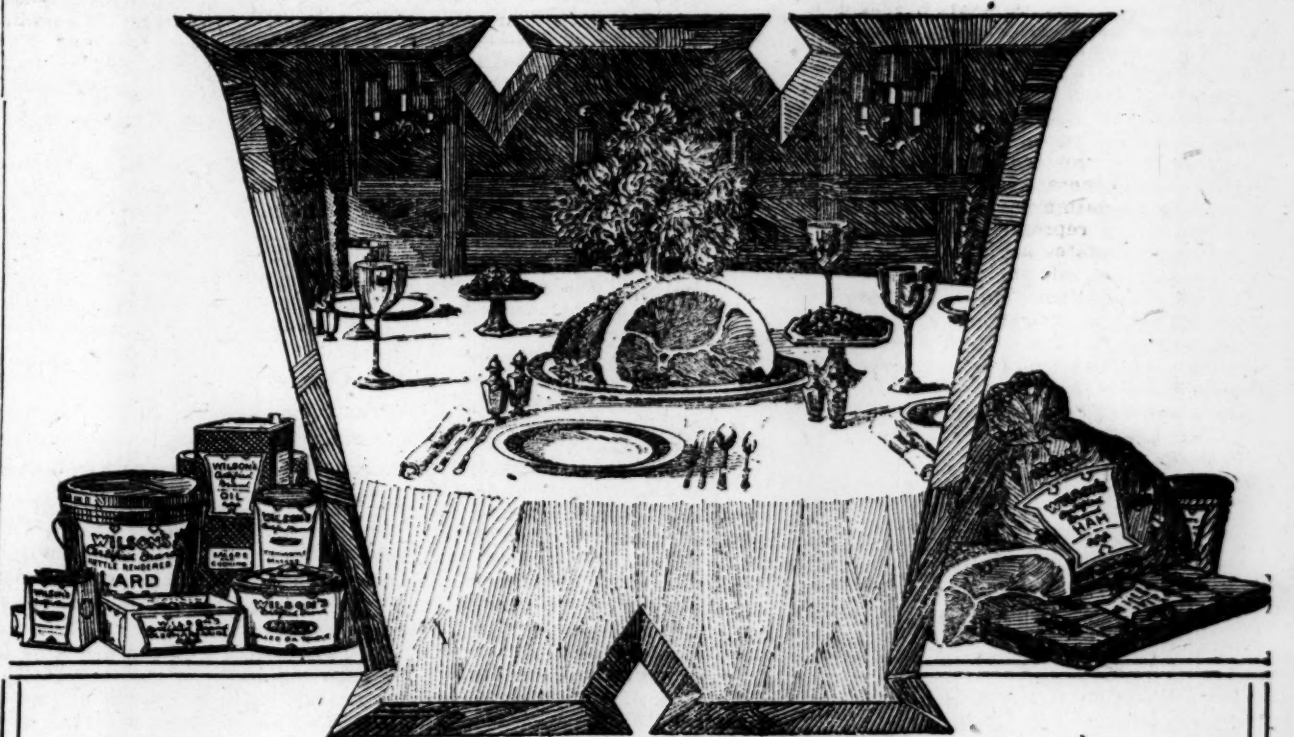
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—A two-day session of the Dominion Child Welfare Conference in Ottawa has resulted in the formation of the Canadian Council of Child Welfare and the recommendation of a Minister of Parent-hood in the Dominion. Although it was admitted that the position would be anything but a sinecure it was considered to be a necessity to the welfare of the child. The chief objects of the council are to cooperate with the child welfare division of the department of health, to prepare and disseminate information on child welfare work and to recommend a program for the work throughout the Dominion.

Excellent suggestions were made on the subject by some of the hundred or more delegates present. For instance, Mrs. A. M. Huestis of Toronto stated that medical men were too much inclined to lay stress on the medical side of child welfare instead of on better supervision and better recreational facilities. B. Evans Parry, architect to the department of health, in speaking on the relation of housing to child welfare, said that indifference was the essence of inhumanity and that all boys and girls should be given a chance by starting them in the kind of houses where there is light and air, room for decency and delicacy, where child life may grow morally, and that the foundation of national glory might be set in the homes of the people and remain unshaken, thus making the family life of the nation strong, simple and pure.

Col. Albert Carless of Dr. Barnardo's Homes, London, stated that the type of child now being sent out to Canada had greatly improved and that the degraded and despoiled child no longer existed in English slums. The first call for boys was for the navy, the second for the mercantile marine and the third for settlement in Canada, while the first call for girls was for Canada.

When Dr. Dey, Kingston, advocated the inoculation of school children for immunization from diseases his suggestion aroused considerable opposition. Mrs. Ada Courtice wishing to know how inoculation was going to affect the children who were well, and whether doctors considered it could render children immune from all disease by this method. Dr. Dey admitted that unfortunately they could not. Comments from other delegates plainly proved an awakening understanding to the true needs of the child.



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SCOTTISH LABOR
OPPOSES LIQUOREvery Official Labor Candidate
in Scotland Is Now Reported
to Be Pledged in Favor of
Prohibition and No LicenseBy special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

GLASGOW, Scotland.—Traditionally Scotland has always been "wet," no ceremony was considered complete without the sanctification of the bottle; even the songs of Scotland's national bard, Burns, place a halo upon the tap-room door. But for almost a century of time the organized working class movement for bettered conditions of livelihood has been steadily evolving opposition to this great racial curse, and today Scottish workingmen spend considerably less upon alcohol than do the English across the border.

The early Chartists, with their newspaper, the True Scotsman, advocated total abstinence from alcohol, and a favorite anthem at Chartist gatherings was Neil Gow's "Farewell to Whisky." J. Keir Hardie's first speech was upon a total abstinence platform, and his first election address (in Mid Lanark) declared for the popular vote upon the alcohol traffic. Mr. Keir Hardie formed the Independent Labor Party, which in turn brought the Labor Party into being, and he always sought to impress no-license ideals upon the Labor movement.

Miners Favor Prohibition

He recognized that alcohol was the enemy of the Socialist Commonwealth, he preached that a drunken working class would never become free; and although he adhered to the "plank" of public municipal ownership of the liquor traffic he only did so because he could not carry a prohibitory vote and because he believed the next best thing was to drive out the vested interests, and the vested interests driven out, the way would be clear for prohibition.

The miners' members of Parliament are all prominent prohibitionists—Duncan Graham and John Robertson in Lanarkshire, William Adamson (chairman of the Parliamentary Labor Party) in Pifeshire, and James Brown in Ayrshire—and although there is a heavy alcohol consumption in the mining areas, there is also, and more particularly where the Socialist influence of the Independent Labor Party is strong, a well-organized and dominant prohibitionist vote. Test plebiscites in such industrial areas as Lismahagow (mining) and Clydebank (shipbuilding) have shown large prohibition majorities.

The Labor Party in Scotland is the only political party pledged to prohibition of the alcohol traffic. The Labor press refuses drink advertisements. The Scottish branches of the Independent Labor Party at their annual conference last January decided to support prohibition and to recommend the electors to vote no license. The Scottish Trades Union Congress has also decided that prohibition "will be of great advantage to the workers of this country, and strongly urges all Trade Unionists to vote for no license."

Too Many Licensed Shops

The Scottish Advisory Council of the Labor Party, at its annual conference held in September this year decided for prohibition and no license by a 3 to 1 majority. Every official Labor candidate in Scotland is therefore pledged to prohibition and no license.

There has gone dry for individual health and for class strength. The physical wastage caused by alcohol is apparent; it is beyond argument; every street has its "living examples," and in the slum wards of the cities, where licensed shops are as thick as currants in a cake, organized Labor is baffled and beaten, industrially and politically.

In the slum wards of Glasgow—typically in Cowcaddens, Anderson, Calton, Broomielaw—Labor cannot win a municipal election. From these wards come a solid representation of reaction, voted into office by a working class misled. The "trade" finances and forms the electoral nucleus of Toryism; it weakens, in every phase of its manifold activity, the working-class movement for betterment; it is the corner stone of privilege and oppression; it menaces the stability of the trade unions and the friendly and cooperative societies.

Ignorance Caused

The Labor movement regards ignorance as its greatest enemy and alcohol as the environment and breeding ground of ignorance. When men are drinking, they are not thinking, and an organized Labor movement that consumes annually thousands upon thousands of pounds sterling worth of "heavy" literature (recently, for example, there were sold 5000 copies of a \$2.50 book on the History of the Working Classes in Scotland, before a single copy was printed) is not a Labor movement likely to tolerate at its doors a traffic that lives upon the degradation and stuporization of the working class.

State purchase and municipal ownership are no longer active policies in Scotland. Literally no one now proposes the expenditure of millions of state money upon the purchase of a traffic which the growing sense of the times demands shall be utterly destroyed. The Labor Socialist movement can understand the state purchase of a going concern, not of one that is going; and neither

in the wet nor in the dry camps is any consideration given to the Georgian project of state ownership whereby the poison is to be concocted in state factories and sold over municipal counters in mugs stamped with the burlap coat of arms.

The issue is wet or dry, and on the dry side are ranged the churches, the women, and such a large proportion of the organized Labor movement as to warrant the safety of the prediction that at the first poll a great proportion of the industrial areas in Scotland will go dry.

Candidates Pledged Dry

True, there is no direct alliance between Labor and the churches in this fight; indeed, in some parts the church influence will be cast for anti-Labor candidates at the municipal elections and the fact that these elections are being held on the same day as the no-license polls will intensify estrangement which may affect somewhat the anti-liquor vote. Nevertheless, every official Labor candidate is a publicly pledged "dry" (even where, as in two rather humorous instances in Glasgow, the municipal Labor candidate is a publican) and the official weight of the organized Labor movement will assuredly be thrown for no license.

On the other hand, the fact that Labor is the only political party in Scotland pledged to prohibition is having an interesting effect upon masses of church women who previously had voted in blocks against Labor. These women are for the first time attending Labor meetings, and it will be impossible for the old party organizers to work up anti-Labor prejudices as they have done in the past. The Independent Labor Party, in particular, which pioneered prohibition in the Labor movement in Scotland will ultimately gain considerable electoral support from the women church members because of its attitude on the liquor question.

MOST NORTHERLY AIR
SERVICE IS STARTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—According to advice recently received, it is stated that the most northerly air service in the world has been established between Porjus in Sweden and Suorvaure in Lapland. At Porjus is situated the great Swedish electrical power station which provides the motive power for the Swedish electrical railway system. Suorvaure lies about 60 miles to the northwest of Porjus and is a deserted spot without any means of communication other than the regular air service which has now been established.

Suorvaure is, however, likely to become an important place owing to its water power, which is now being developed. The air service which has been established will be used not only to carry mails and passengers between Porjus and Suorvaure, but also the materials required by the contractors who are engaged in erecting the power plant.

The citizens of Bremen, Germany, in erecting aerodrome buildings at a cost of 120,000 marks, which they promptly leased to the Lloyd Luft-Dienst Gesellschaft, and which are now earning for them 10 per cent interest on their investment, are turning their attention to a more important venture. Since May last, it is learned, a project has been on foot to establish an air port at Bremen on a very large scale, with extensive aerodrome, custom house, hangars, repairing shops, signaling apparatus and every improvement that German ingenuity can devise to facilitate aerial navigation.

It is reported that 1,000,000 marks have been invested for this ambitious scheme, which, according to all appearances, will shortly become a "fait accompli." This, it is believed, will place Bremen in a far better position than Hamburg, which has shown so little interest in the commercial side of aviation that the Hamburgers are themselves beginning to complain bitterly of the lack of enterprise on the part of their city fathers.

BRITISH COLUMBIA TO
LEARN BY EXPERIENCESpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario.—The Rev. Ben H. Spence, Ontario secretary of the Dominion Alliance, is of the opinion that scandals in British Columbia brought the liquor laws into contempt and that it was for that reason that the electors voted wet. Mr. Spence says that government control of the liquor business has never been a success and he is strong in the belief that eventually the people of British Columbia will adopt bone-dry legislation.

"One former provincial official is now in the penitentiary for using his position in conjunction with the big interests for bootleggers and others," said Mr. Spence. "The law which he brought into contempt has never recovered from the damage done nor shaken of the odium. Some people learn a number of such people live in British Columbia. South Carolina tried the dispensary and it was a failure. Saskatchewan tried an almost perfect system of government control and it was a failure. Both replaced their laws with prohibition."

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ECONOMIC STATE OF
PRESENT GERMANYCapacity for Output of German
Manual Workers Is Said to
Be One-Third Less Than
During the Year 1914By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany.—In addition to the report on Germany's new system of taxation, summarized in a recent dispatch to The Christian Science Monitor, the Ministry of Finance here has just published a memorandum on Germany's paying capacity in the matter of reparations. This memorandum, like that on taxation, deserves consideration, although allied economists might challenge some of the facts and conclusions therein advanced. Even if not quite as dark as that painted by the compilers of the memorandum, it is beyond dispute that Germany's industrial and financial situation is extremely serious. The first section of the report deals with the working power and general morale of the German population. It is pointed out that as between one-fifth and one-fourth of the German able-bodied active men workers were killed in the war, the population of Germany at the armistice was only about 60,000,000. Of that number about 1,500,000 were disabled men totally or partially unfitted for work.

Town Housing Inadequate

In spite of the difficulties of urban life it would seem that city populations have increased in Germany of late. Housing accommodation, heating and lighting are utterly inadequate. A decline in the character of the German population, more particularly of the workers, is referred to. The despair of office workers provoked by high prices and inadequate wages is very great; thousands of officers are unemployed, even the possessing and employing classes find it difficult to front with courage the lamentable economic and social conditions now prevailing. The capacity for output of German manual workers is stated to be one-third less than during the immediate pre-war period. The workers employed in the Prussian railway shops do the same amount of work as that done by half the number before the war. The quality of the work of trained men has declined and the experiences and high wages of the munitions factories during the war has spoiled the younger men.

Other sections of the memorandum dealing with the state of individual industries may be summarized as follows: Agriculture—Yield in potatoes and vegetables 40 per cent less and in stock 60 per cent less than before the war. Shortage of coal, manures, labor, machinery, handicrafts land owners and farmers. German peasants are beginning to be suspicious of paper money and manifest more and more a tendency to run farms merely to supply domestic needs of themselves and their families. Germany is more and more becoming dependent for imported foodstuffs to feed her population.

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IRON OUTPUT REDUCED

The Iron Industry—Before the war German industry was mainly built on the basis of German coal and iron. Through the Peace Treaty Germany has lost 70 per cent of her iron ore deposits and that which has been left here will only produce about 12,000,000 tons of iron yearly or three-fifths of her former production. At least 12,000,000 tons of iron ore will have to be imported and it is pointed out that if responsibility for payment rests upon the German iron industry one-eighth to one-sixth of the finished articles will have to be exported. Only what remained after minimum home requirements had been met and payment for imported ore made would be available for the payment of other imports and indemnities. For any real industrial reconstruction of Germany the necessary amount of iron and steel—45,000 tons monthly are needed for the shipbuilding yards alone—would not be forthcoming unless the German iron industry would in the main become a "refining" trade.

Coal.—In the absence of labor troubles an output of 126,000,000 tons of coal may be expected this year. Of that quantity 71,000,000 will be available.

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able for household, industrial and agricultural purposes. An increase in coal output is possible later. In the Ruhr coal district the number of miners has increased from 395,000 to 479,000, and many new seams are being worked. A rise in production is possible when the newly engaged miners are decently housed. Houses to the number of 150,000 at a cost of erection of 15,000,000 marks, are projected. Loss of the Upper Silesian coal field, it is declared, would nullify all hopes and prospects of increased production.

Reduced Railway Activity

Transport Industry.—The German transport industry has not recovered from the dislocation caused by the compulsory surrender to the Allied powers after the armistice of thousands of locomotives and wagons. In spite of the increased number of employees in the railway work shops—now 182,000 as against 70,000 before the war—the necessary new rolling stock has not yet been completed. As compared with pre-war days only one-fourth of express trains and one-half of ordinary trains are now run on the German railway system. In spite of the augmentation of passenger fares by 600 per cent and of goods traffic fares by 490 per cent, a deficit on the railways this year of over \$200,000,000 is anticipated.

Trade.—Germany has lost an enormous amount of its capital through the war. The damage done to German property in enemy countries is estimated at \$3,500,000,000. Personal relations between German business and business men in allied countries have practically ceased, and the collapse in the German exchange prevents trade with neutral countries. In the place of legitimate commerce illicit profiteering and speculation have arisen.

"Without complete freedom of trade and collaboration with other lands," concludes the German Finance Ministry, "Germany can look for no prospect of trade revival or a return to sound financial conditions which are essential to any attempt to carry out the terms of the Peace Treaty."

FINANCIAL RELIEF IS
SOUGHT FOR CHINABy special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

PEKING, China.—Mr. Hsu Un-yuan, vice-president of the Chinese-American Bank of Commerce, has gone to the United States to open an office of his bank in New York City. But it is generally understood that he has also the more important purpose of seeking to secure a loan from American banks.

The Chinese-American Bank of Commerce is registered in China under Chinese banking laws. One half of its capital is said to be American and was furnished by the Pacific Development Company, of which Galen M. Stone of Boston is president. It was organized during the visit to China last winter of Mr. Stone, who was accompanied by the vice-president of the company, E. B. Bruce and by Albert Wiggins of the Chase National Bank, New York. The president of the bank is Mr. Chien Nung-heun who was at one time Premier of China. The bank has its headquarters in Peking and branches in several Chinese cities.

Mr. Hsu is a close friend of the Minister of Finance, Mr. Chow, and both are known as American sympathizers. Both are supposed by ordinary Chinese to be able to do anything with Americans, while on the other hand their American friends consider these two men to be able to do anything they choose in Chinese governmental circles. It remains to be seen how far and how much of weal or woe it preaches for American financial interests in China.

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Springfield, Mass.

PROTEST AGAINST
NON-COOPERATIONBy special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

CALCUTTA, India.—A manifesto has just been issued signed by 11 Indian non-official members of the Imperial Legislative Council protesting against the policy of non-cooperation, expressing their emphatic disapproval of it and their conviction that the movement can do no good and is fraught with harm to the best interests of the country. The manifesto declares that it will introduce elements of disorder and discord which will be fatal to the successful working of the Reforms Act on which the future of the country so largely depends. This document is signed by men whose names must inspire respect for their past services. The Maharaja of Kossambur, whose beneficence is well known, Surendranath Banerjee, whose long public work in the service of his country has commanded the respect of all; Mr. Sastry, whose brilliant qualities are well known, all these men have stepped forward to sign this manifesto and to

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Boston, October 28, 1920.
I certify that the following is a list of all the candidates nominated to be voted for in Suffolk County, November 2, 1920.

COX AND ROOSEVELT, Democratic.

1920
ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT. VOTE ONE.

At Large: Marcus A. Coolidge of Fitchburg, Republican.

By Districts:
1. Henry H. Boland of Holyoke.
2. Mary E. Woolley of South Hadley.
3. Joseph E. Kane of Leominster.
4. Arthur Gordon Webster of Worcester.
5. Charles Francis Adams of Concord.
6. Annie B. Boston of Newburyport.
7. Abbie May Boland of Nahant.
8. Charles W. Elliot of Cambridge.
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13. Augustus B. Frothingham of Boston.
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15. Hannah Ashland of New Bedford.
16. COX and GILLIAM, Socialist Labor.

At Large: Peter O'Rourke of Medford.

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6. Annie B. Boston of Newburyport.
7. Abbie May Boland of Nahant.
8. Charles W. Elliot of Cambridge.
9. Thomas J. Everett.
10. Mary F. Sullivan of Boston.
11. William G. Jackson of Boston.
12. Dorothy Whipple Fry of Brookline.
13. Augustus B. Frothingham of Boston.
14. Harold E. Sweet of Attleboro.
15. Hannah Ashland of New Bedford.
16. COX and GILLIAM, Socialist Labor.

At Large: Peter O'Rourke of Medford.

SHORTCOMINGS OF SPANISH CABINET

Utter Failure of the Dato Ministry, Pledged to Ameliorate the Social Situation, Is Now Realized as Never Before

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain—The Premier, Edward Dato, has necessarily lost much of his optimism, despite the fact that the King has "renewed confidence" in him and, after a fashion, the Cabinet has been reconstructed. But it is very little use pretending any more that a Conservative ministry on these lines is equal to the present situation in Spain, which recent disclosures have shown to be vastly more dangerous and bad than most people had imagined it to be. The prime object of the Dato ministry when it came into power at the beginning of the summer was to secure some sort of social tranquillization. Something of the kind had been done by Sanchez de Toca, a former member of the Conservative Party, when he himself was Premier last year, by making great concessions to the Labor and Syndicalist elements and treating them in a manner of sympathy.

That policy was afterward changed and, while under Sanchez de Toca the situation as regards outrages and other unpleasant things was considerably improved, it steadily became worse afterward and is now about as bad as it can be. While not long since the Syndicalist outrages were almost confined to Barcelona they are now taking place continually at Seville, Bilbao, Valencia, Ferrol, Zaragoza and other places as well.

Outrages Galore
From the beginning of January to the middle of August there were 250 of these outrages. In one month alone, from the middle of July to the middle of August, there were 45, and in 28 cases the police through weakness, incompetence, or sympathy, have made no arrests. It has been asserted that in the prisons of Catalonia there are some thousands of persons, imprisoned because of their Syndicalist operations or something equivalent calculated to disturb the social order, and not one of them has been brought to trial or had definite charges formulated against him. This is the worst state of things of the kind that has ever been known in the country, and without a doubt it is the cause of the many Syndicalist outrages that are taking place. Lately there has been a kind of stock-taking in progress, and the utter failure of the Dato administration is now realized as never before.

It is remarked that the effort of the government has been limited to sending telegrams of condolence. It is now clearly understood that there have been great differences in the Cabinet on the home policy to be pursued, and that the recently resigned Mr. Bergamin, who was Minister of the Interior, differed profoundly from his colleagues, despite continual declarations on the part of the Premier and others that all was well.

King Takes Action

The King came from Santander hurriedly to deal with the situation, and it appears that Don Alfonso, as often happens, had a shrewd grasp of the state of affairs and knew better than some ministers the best way of handling it. Quite plainly the King realizes that the Conservative ministry is near its end, that the new Left coalition is bound to come in soon, and that with the advantage of unity it will have a far better chance of doing good than the present Cabinet or any other of a Conservative kind. Mr. Dato has lately made strenuous attempts to effect some sort of Conservative unity, but, as he has confessed, they have failed, and that entirely because of the jealousies of the different sections and particularly the fact that the Maurists will have nothing to do with any coalition of which their chief, Don Antonio Maura, is not

the leader and Premier of any Conservative Cabinet that might be formed.

Altogether the Conservative outlook is bad, and yet it is only two or three years ago at most, that, putting themselves forward as a happy and united family, they were taunting the Liberals on their disunity. What the Liberal-cum-Democratic-cum-Reformista coalition will be able to accomplish remains to be seen. It does not represent such a drastic reform in political and governmental method as Spain needs, and which she will get some day before very long, but it is a beginning and it looks well. The danger is that it, too, may all too soon find dimensions in its bosom.

Mr. Dato suggested to the King that he should at this stage go through the usual formula of consulting the leaders of parties as to the best course to pursue. This the King declined to do, and wisely. It is also understood that the Premier was anxious to obtain a decree for a dissolution of the Cortes so that he might obtain a parliamentary majority to support him, and that he has failed in this aspiration.

A Master Statesman

Impartial students of the situation consider that there would be no proper justification for such a step. To begin with, when Mr. Maura was last Premier, he obtained the dissolution and had a general election with the object of producing a Cortes with a majority for him, but he failed miserably despite the exercise of such electioneering methods as made many thick-skinned Spaniards blush and others shudder, the force and corruption that were employed being declared to have been among the worst ever practiced in Spain. To obtain a forced majority, Mr. Dato would have had to resort to similar methods, and this is undesirable in Spain at present, and, with the Syndicalists and others in their present mood, might be very dangerous, while it is highly probable in view of the Maura failure, that Mr. Dato would fail also.

Therefore, it is asked, what would be the use of the attempt, especially as even so soon the Left must come to power and they will have their majority all ready? Not for the first time the King has shown himself to be the master statesman in Spain and to know better than his advisers what is the best course to pursue. It is understood that he pointed out to the Premier the unwisdom of proceeding to a dissolution now, and did not consent to it, though he did not positively refuse. Obviously the King considers that the best thing to do at present is to temporize.

NEW SOUTH WALES' BASIC WAGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales—The fixing of the rural basic wage by the Board of Trade at £3 18s. per week has not satisfied all the country workers. At Lithgow, Mr. De Rome, secretary of the Ironworkers' Union, said that though the living wage might well have been larger, it was as much as they could expect, seeing the basis on which the board worked. Mr. De Rome considered that the basic wage should have been fixed at a figure they deemed fair—£4 5s. per week at least. It should be noted that the wage for a man, his wife, and two children, applies also to single men.

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FARMER IN FRANCE OBTAINS BIG CROP

Agriculturists Are Investigating Methods of Extra Plowing and Seed Treating Which Have Given Splendid Results

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—Considerable attention has been attracted to the agricultural methods of a farmer in the province of Dauphiné. Although the process employed may be regarded as still in the experimental stage, the results already produced are such that the council of the Département of the Isère has voted large credits for further tests and the director of agricultural services of the district declares that a veritable revolution in farming has been produced.

French agricultural journals have sent experts to examine on the spot the procedure of Pion Gaud. Popular newspapers like the "Matin" have contained columns concerning these discoveries. It is asserted that were the methods of Pion Gaud to be generally adopted two-thirds of the grain now

sown could be saved. That alone would economize 4,000,000 quintals of cereals but in addition there would be produced a further 20,000,000 quintals in France. Obviously, if it can be shown that the method really gives the results claimed, then there will be a remarkable transformation: France will be able to export wheat instead of as at present importing large quantities for her own needs.

Yield of Grain Increased

It may be interesting then to give the following account of the experiments made by Pion Gaud in his own language as it has been given here:

"I have operated," he said to a reporter, "in exhausted soil where in the preceding years oats could not be grown and where in the opinion of the neighboring farmers it was necessary to begin by distributing 100 wagons of manure over 100 acres.

"In sowing I employed only two-fifths of the quantity of grain put in similar ground which was worked in the usual fashion. I employed three pounds of sulphate of ammonia and 100 pounds of superphosphates, that is to say 100 times less sulphate of ammonia and 10 less superphosphates than my neighbors. Nor did I use any farm manure.

"At a moderate estimate I obtained 25 per cent more grain and straw than was obtained from similar grounds

heavily manured but sown with grain not treated as I treat it and not labored as I labor the ground.

"First, I remarked that at the beginning of the last century, when the number of animals on the farms was only the fiftieth part of the normal number of today, when chemical manures were unknown, the farmer, nevertheless, with two cows and a primitive instrument of wood secured a good deal of wheat. He turned the soil, however, eight or ten times. I concluded that repeated aeration must help to penetrate the soil with the azote of the air and so facilitate germination and augment the production.

"Therefore I plowed the soil from eight to twelve times. I should have liked to plow it 15 or 18 times. The cultivator which I used was nearly two yards wide—that is to say six times wider than an ordinary plow.

Results to Be Made Known

"I also inspired myself from old empirical methods which are still sometimes practiced, such as the germination of various grains in soot, and after several attempts I employed for the purpose of helping germination nitrates as in the Italian experiments." (At the present time at the Sorbonne in Paris an Italian natural scientist is experimenting with the soakings of grains in a special solution which im-

pregnates them with certain salts. The results are claimed to be extremely satisfactory. Other essays of the same kind are being made.)

"After soaking the grain in a solution of which the composition will presently be made known I placed the grain for several minutes in a bath of sulphate of copper. Then the grain was placed in heaps until the warmth produced the beginnings of germination. It was not until this moment that it was sown in lines an inch in depth. The machine in sowing the wheat distributed superphosphates directly in contact with the grain. The consequence was that immediately the plant took root and pushed vigorously."

Now that this method has been made known it will undoubtedly be studied by the Minister of Agriculture, J. H. Ricard, who is especially anxious that there should be undertaken at once scientific researches which will aid France to regain her old position as an agricultural country. He will shortly propose to Parliament the creation of a central bureau of such research, where intensive methods may be studied and afterward popularized. There are to be regional laboratories and the existing agricultural offices which are scattered over France will make known to all farmers the result of these investigations. It would be impossible to exaggerate the importance that is attached in France to an agricultural revival.

EXPORTERS TO SOUTH AMERICA CARELESS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—Undoubtedly one of the details which is tending to cause an unfavorable opinion of United States business methods in local commercial circles is that of the lack of attention prevalent in the majority of the mailing departments of the United States exporters and manufacturers in connection with the mailing of letters to South America, according to a bulletin just published by the American Chamber of Commerce here. The bulletin states that 25 per cent of all letters received in Buenos Aires from the United States carry insufficient postage, adding: "This chamber seldom pays less than \$5 gold on letters marked 'postage due' and arriving on each steamer." "While we are aware," adds the bulletin, "that this is a small matter, yet it may be readily understood how annoying it is to Argentine firms to find that their correspondence is treated in such a careless manner, exposing them to annoying delays and a considerable outlay of petty cash. Especially is this true in the case of circulars and selling letters which at times have no intrinsic interest for the addressees in question."

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The HOUSE of KUPPENHEIMER

THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

Modern Dutch Furniture in Amsterdam

A modern home! What different pictures such a phrase calls up to different people. The dear kindly home-makers who love their Jacobean or Sheraton furniture are perhaps a wee bit alarmed to think that the very last word has not already been said in the furniture of their houses, and said so well that they are not even open to look at more modern expressions of all a home should mean. Do we not all dearly love some of the styles of furniture of bygone periods, the excellency of the workmanship, the thoroughness, the grace and the comfort expressed in its lines, the good quality of the materials used and the honest straightforwardness of it all—and yet, is it not well to keep an open mind for the work of modern times?

In order to judge righteously judgment, is it not wise to free one's mind for the time being from its love of past work and to consider what the modern furniture maker is endeavoring to express, whether those thoughts are worthy of expression, and how far he is achieving such a desired result?

In Holland the modern furniture designer is regarding the house and the furniture as representing one big main idea. It is no longer possible with him to have an architect to design his house, and then just cram it with all kinds of chairs, tables, and knick-knacks without meaning. One large unity is demanded by him, and the furniture is also part of the architecture of the house. It is all one perfect whole.

One evening, while staying in Amsterdam, my friend and I were invited to one of the modern houses. We had been shown types of modern furniture in one of the shops in the afternoon of the same day, but we looked forward eagerly to seeing it in its right surroundings. In this frame of mind we met our kind host and hostess of the evening, and a truly delightful house they had. Simple, unpretentious, one almost wanted to say severe, yet neither of us could find it to say, for the sense of freedom, space, breadth and loving wisdom it seemed to express made the use of such an adjective impossible. Never before had I thought so deeply of the meaning of furniture. I even searched the word out in the dictionary and found: "From the French *fournir*—to do, to perfect, to supply with what is necessary." Then one just stopped to consider what really is necessary to the enjoyment of the home.

In gazing round all the rooms they showed to us, the first thing that struck us was that every single piece of furniture or picture or ornament was absolutely necessary. It played a really active part in the home. The fireplace and overmantle were most beautifully and simply designed and built up in architectural formation with grayish-ivory tiles with a crystalline glaze of a dull surface, not in the least obtrusive, but giving a rich tone to the whole construction. The wall space was carefully considered so that breadth and freedom had full expression, and its bookcases and cupboards combined were recessed into the wall on one side of the fireplace, and a cozy corner with one small shelf on the other. Care had been taken that the height of each should group well with the structure of the fireplace.

In the bedrooms the foot of each bedstead was kept low, in order not to break the idea of space in the room by the confusion of unnecessary pieces breaking the line of vision. The head of the bedstead had two wooden flaps on either side containing small cupboards and attached to the bedstead itself, making the grouping one whole feature.

Everything was in perfect taste. In this house all was in order and most conveniently arranged to meet the needs of all those who came beneath that roof. Above all, such a sense of unity prevailed that we came away with a great feeling of harmony, and knew that the modern Dutch home had welcomed us just as much as we had been open to welcome it.

Linen Crash Toweling

For the woman who loves linen—and there is a woman who does not!—linen crash toweling holds amazing possibilities. Of different grades for various uses, crash can be purchased that is made of all linen threads, or part linen and part cotton, and the price varies with the amount of cotton used.

Some of the cheaper grades that do very well for kitchen towels have a colored stripe in the selvage, but the better grades are without this, and it is this grade without the stripe that lends itself so gracefully to the multitude of household uses.

Taking its merits in the order of their importance, we find the cost, washability, wearing qualities, ease of dyeing and adaptability all stand close scrutiny.

If crash is to be used for the same purpose as huck toweling, for dresser scarves, chair ties, bath room towels, and so forth, it costs less than half as much, and performs the same service with equal facility. Imagine a head rest, for instance, covered with linen crash and embellished with a little long and short stitch embroidery done in bright colored wool and the same color scheme colored out in table runners.

Most attractive bath room towels may be made of this material, and both from a utilitarian and an artistic point of view will hold their own with any other towels. These may have a narrow rolled hem, and be finished with one of the many inexpensive needle lace or crocheted edgings that may be bought in department or fancy-work stores, and decorated with a cross stitch or embroidered initial. Some very attractive ones shown re-



The charm of simple frames

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Picture Frames

Almost 40 per cent of all pictures in the art galleries are ruined by their frames. The art of most painters does not extend beyond the edge of their canvases.

It is to be regretted that more artists do not sense the fact that a painting of whatever kind is essentially a wall decoration and is not complete until it is properly framed and placed on the wall.

Of course a given picture may require a specific kind of room—it may be considered important enough to be made the keynote for the decoration of the room. In most cases, however, it works the other way about. We start with the unfurnished room, having the permanent features—such as moldings and the trim of windows and doors already selected for us. We paper or paint the walls a color that is restful and satisfactory as a background and then arrange the furniture in a comfortable and practical way with more or less artistic success—and then we drag in our accumulation of pictures of various kinds and sizes and scatter them over the walls, hanging them usually at an angle of 45 degrees so that they dangle over our heads like the sword of Damocles.

It may be taken as a rule that a picture should always be hung flat to the wall—better still attach the picture to the wall by its frame.

As to the frame—it must be simple—narrow preferably, and not of gold. There is no reason for gold frames except the fact that they are sold to us by most picture dealers; they are very much out of place in the average home where modesty is the chief aim. There are, of course, a few exceptions where they may be used to advantage, as in a home of pretentious and elaborate rooms where the whole scheme of decoration is planned to supplement the glitter of gold. But usually they are just a faint echo of a rather unfortunate period.

One important consideration before hanging a picture is its shape and size in relation to the area of the wall on which it is to be placed. A fine adjustment of areas and rectangles is very necessary to achieve a satisfactory result. I recall a room in which a small wall space was literally covered by a large portrait, and on a large wall space of the adjoining wall were hung four small pictures arranged on a diagonal line like a flight of stairs—the effect was very disturbing. It would have been so easy to have arranged the walls properly by putting the portrait on the larger wall space, one of the four small pictures on the smaller wall, and the other three—in the closet.

A frame painted the color of the trim (or woodwork) of the room and designed to repeat some architectural feature of the moldings always gives a pleasing sense of stability—pre-empting the features of the wall and by its unobtrusiveness adds greatly to the charm of the picture as a decoration. Moldings of very good pattern can be found at any builder's, and selecting one that harmonizes well with the trim of the room, it can be made into a frame and painted at a very small expense. Even a flat strip, beveled or rounded on the edges, is much more satisfactory than the usual elaborate abomination. Select one of correct weight or width—be sure that the surface of the frame, if not plain, is broken into a series of divisions that

are pleasing in relation to one another. Then finish the surface of the frame with paint or stain in such a way that it will harmonize in color, as well as in design, with the permanent decoration of the room.

Lamps and Windows

In a most attractively decorated living room, furnished by a young woman with good ideas, the lamps are placed in an interesting way. The room has windows galore. The lamps are all placed near the windows. This makes the lights at night come from the same direction as the lights in the daytime. And, of course, it gives the room a certain advantage over rooms where one system of lights is in force in the day and another at night. You know that you must furnish a room for both daytime and evening effect. You must hang the pictures with a view to the lights the lamps will throw on them and a view to the light the windows will throw on them. You must arrange other things in the room with the same double arrangement in mind. But if you have the lamps in the same general direction as the windows, you have always about the same lighting values.

Of course, in many houses there must be good lamps on tables in the middle of the room. The room in question is small, and so there are no tables excepting on one side. Flanking the fireplace on one side is a wide window. Drawn up by the fireplace, at right angles to it, is a couch. There is a lamp on a table just behind the end of the couch that is nearer the window. On the other side of the fireplace are low book shelves, with casement windows over them. On these shelves stands a lamp. At one of the other windows there is a desk and a chair, and on the desk there is a reading lamp. And by the other window, which is opposite the fireplace, there are a couple of big, comfortable chairs, with a table between them for books, and sewing, and a very attractive lamp.

Altogether this is a good idea, worth trying if your room is small.

Interesting Wall Covering

The use of wood, in panels, has of course been favored for many years; long before wall paper was introduced, in fact. The use of cretonne, an equally attractive alternate for wall paper, is less common, but many a woman who has tried it prefers this covering for her walls to paper.

It is better to use cretonne of an inconspicuous design than one of the more vivid patterned ones, unless it is desirable to give to the walls such prominence in the decorative scheme that cretonne of pronounced coloring and design is advisable. One with large flowers, rather indistinctly outlined, and pale gray, blue and rose in coloring, most effectively covered the walls of the drawing room of one New York apartment; against it pictures could be hung most satisfactorily, since it formed a pleasing background for them. In another instance, where the woodwork of a room was enamelled ivory white and mahogany furniture was used, a cretonne having a white background and a pattern of vivid red roses was used on the walls; of course, no pictures were hung against it, and the brightness of the coloring keyed up the room in a charming manner.

On Decorated Gloves

The present fashion for decorated gloves is probably a revival of the embroidered gloves of the past, specimens of which are to be seen in some of the museums. These old gloves are usually made of white kid, now yellowed with age, and have elaborately embroidered gauntlets in silk and gold and silver thread.

Modern decorated gloves are all of the pull-on or gauntlet order, though they are mostly unstiffened, and they favor a bolder and less elaborate form of decoration than of old, being made sometimes with an appliqué border of another colored kid, cut into turret or half-diamond shapes. Wash leather is especially suitable for decoration, being an excellent material for embroidery. One pair seen recently, of a beautiful velvety quality, had gauntlets reaching to about three inches below the elbow; these were quite straight on the thumb side but sprang from a perfectly fitting wrist on the outside, with lines of silk and metal thread following the line of the scallop, while a little ornament in the corner completed the decoration. There was no marking down the backs of these gloves, which were perfectly plain. In fact, the modern glove is not bound at all by the traditional convention of those three lines of stitching down the back; it either may dispense with them altogether or may replace them with an embroidered fleur-de-lis, or some other design.

Other gloves have elaborately decorated gauntlets, with pieces of colored kid let in in various shapes and outlined with silk; others again are cut into points like the petals of a flower, with a contrasting color in between. These have a double cord run through slots at the wrist, with tasseled ends.

These gloves are, of course, expensive to buy on account of their elaborate workmanship, but it would be a very pleasant task to buy a pair of plain pull-on gloves of either silk or wash leather, and to decorate them according to some of the ideas given above, or better still, to work out some entirely original ideas. Pieces of colored kid can be bought for borders and appliqué designs, and a pair of embroidered gloves would make a very attractive present for a friend. The idea of actually making gloves at home may seem at first hearing impossible, but at any rate impracticable, but as a matter of fact it is perfectly feasible and it can be most successfully done.

The method followed by one woman who makes leather gloves for herself and her friends (with great appreciation on the part of the recipients) is as follows: The hand for which the glove is intended is laid on a sheet of paper, with the fingers well spread out, and a line is carefully drawn all round it; the thumb is not a necessary part of this outline as that is put in separately, and is usually cut from a pattern taken from an old glove. The paper pattern, which has a perfectly straight line from the first finger to the wrist, is then placed on a double piece of wash leather—the straight line being placed on the fold—and cut out. The cut edges from the wrist to the little finger side are then sewn together by hand, up and down between each finger, a diamond shaped gusset being inserted at the base between

each, until the tip of the first finger is reached. The glove is then made, with the exception of the thumb; the hole for this is cut on the folded side, the correct position being found by careful measurement. The thumb is then cut out on the pattern of a driving glove and sewn in.

This sort of work would, of course, require a certain amount of skill and practice, but many people, one feels sure, would make a success of it at once, and it would be a most amusing adventure to embark upon. Two small wash leathers, or one large one, is enough for a pair of gloves.

Chestnut Cookery

Chestnuts are not nearly as freely used in the American dietary as they should be. As a nut food they are the least oily and most farinaceous of all the nuts. The flavor is generally liked and combines well with other foods of delicate flavor.

After shelling and blanching the big French or Italian chestnuts, the meats are ready for boiling. Instead of blanching in boiling water, they may be peeled or placed in a slow oven for a few minutes, when the inner skin will come off readily. The nuts are boiled in water until tender, not broken, drained, then mashed and dressed with butter, pepper, salt, and a little cream for a vegetable. Sometimes a mealy boiled potato is mashed with the nuts to lighten them.

Mashed and beaten light with whipped cream and a tablespoon of spiced sirup and a dash of nutmeg, the chestnuts make an attractive dessert. Boiled, drained, halved and dipped into heavy mayonnaise and added to a chicken salad, the nuts are excellent; or to use with mixed green salad, as part of a deviled-egg stuffing, they are good. The nuts are boiled and mashed, or coarsely chopped, generally, for turkey dressing, though roasted and chopped they are even finer for this purpose.

The nuts may be boiled and mashed, adding equal quantities of green-pea pulp, crumbs, 2 beaten eggs and seasoning to make a vegetable roast; this same recipe is used for croquettes, with the addition of a little cream.

After shaping the croquettes, dip them in egg and crumbs and fry in the usual way. Preserved marrons, chestnuts, come bottled and may be used in the preparation of desserts. Chopped through ice cream sauces they are very good. The marron glacés are very difficult to make at home, so it is best to purchase them. A small amount goes a good way, as they are very heavy, rich, and expensive. A little sliced over ice cream or sundaes adds a delicious flavor.

Chestnut Soup—Peel, blanch and cover 1 pound of chestnuts with 1 quart of good rich stock. Stew gently for 1 1/2 hours. Drain and mash through a puree sieve. Add 1 pint of the stock, pepper, salt, the juice of 1 onion, and when it boils up add another cup of stock, reheat and add 1 cup of hot cream. If the sweetness is objected to, do not use the stock; the nuts were boiled in, but add fresh. The nut stock may be used up in other soups or sauces. This soup is generally thick enough without extra thickening.

Chestnut Sauce—Boil, mash, and put 1/2 pound of nuts to stew in 1/2 pint of stock; when they are soft put them through a puree sieve, add seasoning, a small lump of butter, 1/2 cup of hot milk and the same amount of hot cream. Reheat in a double boiler and keep hot until served.

Chestnut Fritters—Take 20 large roasted chestnuts, remove the shells and put the meats into a saucepan with 1/2 glass of milk, 1 tablespoon of powdered sugar and 1 teaspoon of vanilla. Cover the pan and let them cook slowly for 1/2 an hour. Drain the chestnuts and mash them fine, put them in a bowl with 1 tablespoon of butter, the yolks of 3 eggs, and beat all smooth. Allow the paste to cool and take a small portion, size of a walnut, roll, dip it in egg and crumbs, and fry in butter until light brown. Serve the balls hot with sifted powdered sugar.

Florentine Chestnuts—Peel and blanch 1 pound of chestnuts. Cover them with milk, add a little vanilla and let them boil until tender. Mash them in the saucepan, add 1/4 pound of powdered sugar and if the puree is too thick, add a little milk. The puree should be the texture of a spreading paste. Spread the paste around the inside of a mold or serving dish and

fill the center with delicately flavored whipped cream. Garnish the top with halves of candied cherries. Serve cold.

Savory Chestnut Stuffing—This is generally used for boned fresh ham or boned chicken. Peel, blanch and boil 1/2 pound of chestnuts. Drain, mash and add pepper, salt, a lump of butter, 2 tablespoons of cream, 2 beaten eggs, 1 cup of dry crumbs, 1 saltspoon of curry powder, the juice of 1 onion and a small grating of nutmeg. Mix all well together and stuff the ham in the usual way. For the boned fowl spread the stuffing before rolling and pinning.

Chestnut Pluff—Make a rich boiled custard in the usual way and set aside to cool. Peel, blanch and boil 1 pound of chestnuts until very tender, drain and mash them. Add a lump of butter, 2 teaspoons of vanilla, 1 tablespoon of honey and a little whipped cream; stir well, then heap in the center of a glass bowl, pour the cold custard around and garnish the top with kisses. Make the kisses of the stiffly beaten whites of 3 eggs, 1/4 cup of powdered sugar beaten in slowly and 1 teaspoon of vanilla. Drop the egg mixture by spoonfuls on to a baking dish very lightly smeared with butter and bake them until puffed and lightly browned. Remove with a spatula and drop on top of the custard. Chill before serving.

The Afternoon Frock

For afternoon wear the frock of taffeta or faille silk seems to be the first favorite of the moment, made with a severely plain, rather long-waisted little bodice that clings closer to the figure than the chemise frock, but makes no effort to fit in any correct sense of the word. Whereas in former days such a bodice would have been severely boned, it is now allowed to wrinkle softly in the region of the waist line. The skirts are puffed or draped or held out slightly from the hips by a clever contrivance of piping cords or ruchings. It is interesting to notice that however much the present-day fashions have borrowed their inspiration from the past century, they are yet essentially modern and express the freer thought of today. We see no sign of the return of the tight waist or the boned bodice and we just know that the modern woman would never put up with such inconvenience and discomfort for one moment.

Another style which is seen in some of the new models is the cross-over bodice, the ends of which tie at the back and can either be bunched into a large bow to give the bustle effect or may be loosely knotted and allowed to hang down to the hem of the skirt. These dresses are very graceful and becoming, the slanting lines over the hips being especially suitable for the figures which might find the severity of the plain bodice rather trying. A dress of this description was carried out in changing taffeta of blue and mauve, the sleeves and neck being turned back with plain mauve satin. Charmeuse and cachemire de soie would be equally suitable materials for such a design.

An Unusual Dessert

MOONSHINE

(Six to Eight Persons)
2 envelopes Cox's Gelatine.
1 cup (1/2 pint) cold water.
1 cup (1/2 pint) cold water.
1 cup (1/2 pint) cold water.
1 cup (1/2 pint) cold water.
2 whites of eggs, beaten.

Four cold water into a saucepan, add Gelatine mixed with sugar, and dissolve over heat. Add fruit juices, and boiling water and strain into a bowl. Cool and beat up until white, then beat in white of eggs. Pour into a glass dish and chill over night.

Anything salads, rich dressings and dainty jellies may be made with Cox's Gelatine, pure, unsweetened and unflavored.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

BETTER FEELING
IN WOOL TRADE

England Buying More Liberally
Gives More Activity to Aus-
tralian Wool Market—Presi-
dential Election Halts Trading

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Advices from Sydney, Australia, on the opening of the second series of wool auctions there, Monday, indicate a slightly improved tone in the market at that point, which is welcome news to the wool merchants and manufacturers in this country, as well as elsewhere. The market is holding especially firm on the choicest staple wools of fine grade and the average to good wools seem to be in rather better position than they were at the previous series at Sydney. The poor yielding wools are still tending downward. Two statements, which have come through from this sale have been of especial interest. The first was to the effect that the withdrawals for the first day's offering (total offerings for the series being 15,000 bales) were only 15 per cent., which compares most favorably with the withdrawals during the preceding series of 50 per cent for the entire series.

Another statement of no little interest was that to the effect that the English operators have at length commenced to buy, which fact undoubtedly accounts for the larger percentage of sales. Back of this statement there seems to be two possible interpretations of the English point of view, one being that the English takers who have been making sales of tops for forward delivery (say February, at around 66 cents, possibly less in some instances) have decided that they ought to cover some of their sales in the raw material, since the wools being bought in Australia can hardly reach consuming centers very much before the end of the year. The other thought which is suggested is that the English takers and spinners are discounting the coal strike and the threatened railroad strike, believing that the struggle will not be a long-drawn-out controversy.

United States Taking Best Grades

America continues to operate in the best wool in the Australian auctions and is taking a fair proportion of these wools steadily from day to day as they are offered and the selection apparently is improving more or less from day to day.

Good 70s combing fleece wools were quoted on the opening day at Sydney, on the clean landed basis of \$1.11, this being for wools which were sound but which had an occasional burr, and is figured on the basis of \$3.60 for exchange. Average combing 70s fleeces were to be had at about \$1.01, clean landed basis, and good combing 64-70s fleeces were to be had at 36 cents, all on the basis of \$3.60 for exchange. Bradford styled topmaking wools of 64s grade and combing length and generally sound, although with occasional defect and slightly burry were bringing anywhere from 85 to 92 cents, clean landed basis, and wools of the same general description, although rather more evenly graded and somewhat better in staple were bringing from 99 cents to \$1.03.

The sale originally scheduled to be held at Brisbane, October 12, and postponed to November 2, has been postponed again, this time indefinitely, on account of labor difficulties.

The coal strike in Yorkshire is holding up business there to a very material extent, the mills running only 24 hours a week as a maximum and some, of course, not running that much, while on this basis of operations, the coal supply can last only three or four weeks at the mills.

Coal Strike Affecting Market
One of the immediate results of the coal strike and the threatened railway strike has been the postponement first of the Colonial wool auctions in Liverpool and then of the Colonial wool auctions in London. Subsequently, the trade here was advised of the postponement of the sale of East Indian wools in Liverpool, also. The holding of these sales will doubtless depend in very considerable measure upon the settlement of the coal strike.

Meantime, business at the Cape and in South America is being retarded very materially by the unsettled conditions throughout the world and the tendency of prices at both points has been downward during the week, with buying in narrow limits.

So far as the situation in this country is concerned there is only a desultory business being put through. The goods market is unsettled, due, in the buyers of cloth assert, in considerable measure to the constant cutting of prices by the manufacturers. Then, too, the imminence of a presidential election is undoubtedly having considerable influence upon the situation. A higher tariff on goods and on partially manufactured wools (i.e., tons and yarns) with the possibility of a low tariff on raw material is being urged with increasing force by nearly all factors in the wool and wool manufacturing trades, especially on the part of the wool growers, who contend that their industry will be wiped out, unless some measure of protection is afforded in the near future and who in enforcing their arguments, dwell upon the vital necessity of the sheep industry to the nation in time of war.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Demand	Parity
Sterling	\$2.47 1/2	\$1.86 1/2
France (French)	.062 1/2	.1920
France (Belgian)	.067 1/2	.1920
Italy	.07 1/2	.1920
Guineas	.30 1/2	.40 1/2
German marks	.0140	.2382
Canadian dollar	.91 1/2	.91 1/2

ANALYSIS OF THE
WORLD'S MARKETS

The chief interest in the New York stock market lately has had to do with the activity of Standard Oils. There is a rumor current that the Standards are about to change the par value of the stocks from \$100 to a lower denomination, in order to make purchases easier to small investors. This is said to account for advances in these stocks.

On the whole the markets everywhere showed strength yesterday. Trading on the London Exchange was quiet but with a firm undertone. The cotton and grain markets were slightly lower.

FRENCH FINANCES
SHOW IMPROVEMENT

PARIS, France—"It is not only the opinion of members of the French Government that our present economic outlook creates a feeling of absolute confidence in its soundness, interested visitors from other countries who have traveled through France with a view to seeing what is happening have the same impression," Mr. François Marsal, French Minister of Finance, recently told a British newspaper correspondent. "For in every part of France, in the city as well as in the country, in the factories and on the farms, evidence is seen of the nation's desire to work and its will to produce."

Referring specifically to financial matters, Mr. Marsal said: "Now as to our finances, though great efforts must still be made in order to get back to our position we already see certain signs which indicate beyond a doubt that reestablishment has started. The outstanding fact is that the currency circulation, which had increased during 1919 by 8,000,000,000 francs, has not been increased by a single sou since January 1, 1920; the state has asked for no new loan from the Bank of France; the floating debt has diminished nearly 2,000,000,000 francs between November 19 and June 20, whereas it had increased in the corresponding period for the year previously by 15,000,000,000."

"Another important fact is the increase of revenue from taxation. Revenues for the first seven months of 1920 are 65 per cent in excess of those for the corresponding period of the year before. Lastly, the voting of 8,000,000,000 francs in new taxes by Parliament, the raising of railway fares, postage rates, and the prices of tobacco and of government-controlled bread show our willingness to make sacrifices."

"Our revenues for the current year will exceed 20,000,000,000 francs, which will cover the expenses of our ordinary budget, including, of course, the interest on our debt and war loans."

UNITED STATES LEADS
IN COAL EXPORTING

The United States is now the world's largest coal exporter. Prior to the war, says a statement by the National City Bank of New York, we ranked third among the coal exporters of the world, our exports in the year immediately preceding the war having been slightly less than 20,000,000 tons compared with 76,000,000 tons exported by Great Britain and approximately 30,000,000 tons by Germany. In the eight months ending with August, 1920, the latest date for which detailed figures are available, our exports of coal were, in round terms, 23,000,000 tons, while those of Great Britain were, in the same period, but 18,373,000 tons and those of Germany far less than those of either the United States or Great Britain.

There is good reason to expect, continues the bank's statement, that the United States may retain permanently her rank as the world's biggest coal exporter. Our total coal "reserve," by which is meant the quantity remaining underground within our own territorial limits, is 40 times as much as that of Great Britain, formerly the world's biggest exporter, and is, in fact, a little more than one-half of the total coal "reserve" of the entire world. Expert estimates of the world's stock of coal, presented at a recent geological congress held in Canada, put the world's total coal "reserve" at 7,358,000,000 tons and that of the United States alone 3,839,000,000, or 52 per cent of the world's total. Canada ranks next to the United States with 1,234,000,000 tons, or 17 per cent of the world's total; China 996,000,000 tons, or 14 per cent of the world's entire stock, while the British "reserve" was stated at but 190,000,000 tons, or less than 3 per cent of the world's total.

GRAIN EXPORTS DECREASE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Exports of grain and flour fell off more than \$1,000,000 during September, as compared with August, the United States Department of Commerce reported today. The total value of such exports for the month was placed at \$114,604,731, which, however, represents an increase of approximately \$25,000,000 over September, 1919. Cotton exported in September amounted to 228,068 bales, valued at \$41,441,660, as compared with 146,668 bales worth \$23,021,050 in August. Mineral oil exports last month were placed at 221,938,669 gallons valued at \$24,268,855, compared with 248,648,513 gallons worth \$48,679,856 in August. Gasoline exports fell off nearly 19,000,000 gallons in September from approximately 58,000,000 gallons in August. The United States sent \$32,174,600 worth of meat and dairy products from the country in September, which compared with exports valued at \$24,257,578 in August. Cotton seed oil exports were \$4,994,967 pounds last month and 2,663,350 pounds in August.

HOME MANUFACTURE
FOR AUSTRALIA

Commonwealth Considers the
Manufacture of a Large Part
of Wool Crop at Home—
Details of Plan Given

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from Its Australian News Office
MELBOURNE, Victoria—In the annual report of the Director of the Bureau of Commerce and Industry, Mr. Stirling Taylor, to the Commonwealth Minister for Trade and Customs particulars are made available of the huge proposal for manufacturing one-third of the average wool clip of Australia. This report sets forth in detail plans outlined earlier in the year.

The director proposes that ultimately Australia shall manufacture practically the whole of her wool clip into woolen and worsted goods, but the immediate objective is the manufacture of textile machinery and woollens and worsteds sufficient for her own requirements. He advises the formation of one company in each state "which will aim at the treatment of about one-third of the average clip. It is stated that this quality is only slightly in excess of the requirements of the present population." The wool treated in each state would be about as follows:

New South Wales	35%	78,000,000 lbs
Queensland	17%	34,000,000 lbs
Victoria	25%	52,000,000 lbs
Western Australia	7%	14,000,000 lbs
South Australia	2%	4,000,000 lbs
Tasmania	2%	4,000,000 lbs
		200,000,000 lbs

The allotment of capital by states would be: New South Wales, 5,400,000 shares of one pound each; Victoria, 3,640,000 shares; Queensland, 2,380,000; South Australia, \$1,260,000; Western Australia, 980,000; Tasmania, 280,000.

Central Companies

"As a necessary essential for the sound and successful establishment of the industry in the Commonwealth," says the report of the Bureau, "immediately the state companies are formed they should form a central company, and it should be entrusted with

"(a) Advice as to the most advantageous occupation for each state company.
"(b) Selection of sites.
"(c) Assistance in procuring such specialized operatives as may be necessary at the outset.
"(d) The procurement, manufacture, and installation of necessary textile machinery.
"(e) The purchase of certain other requirements for the state companies.
"(f) The marketing of goods produced by its constituent companies.
"(g) Such other functions as may from time to time be allotted to it by the constituent companies, such as (1) Research work, improved methods of manufacture, machinery, designs, patterns, dyes, etc. (2) Standardization of buildings, methods, machinery, processes, patterns, castings, etc. (3) Specialization and concentration for quantity output. (4) The establishment of a uniform system of technical education for operatives."

As the assembling of sufficient plant, machinery, and labor for the mills would probably take 15 years, the report points out that the pound shares could be offered on the basis of two shillings a share on application, the balance to be paid in calls as required but not exceeding one shilling per share each half year. It is pointed out in the report that each of the 79,546 woolgrowers contributed £205 6s. 8d. more than sixteen million sterling would be raised; spread over 15 years the annual amount would be £13 13s. 9d.

Value of Manufactured Wool
The bureau supplies figures to prove that a pound of greasy crossbred wool valued at 16.8d. a pound appreciates in value by 18.68d. when manufactured into woolen cloth—an increase of 116.75 per cent. If manufactured into worsted cloth, a pound of greasy merino coming would rise in value 141.94 per cent, from 28d. to 67.745d., an appreciation of 39.745d.

If Australia treated the whole of its clip, first scouring it and then manufacturing it, about 114,250 additional hands would be required, according to the Bureau estimate, and this would probably mean a total increase in the population of about 440,000 persons.

This immense wool manufacturing scheme has been the target for many critics, including Yorkshire onlookers, but the bureau is going steadily forward, trying to form in each state a strong committee to place the scheme in a good light before woolgrowers and the general public. In Perth, Sydney, and Melbourne influential committees will probably result from the enthusiasm of Mr. Stirling Taylor. Among the points made by those opposing the scheme is the statement that already enough machinery has been ordered or is at work to supply the Commonwealth needs in woollens, and these ventures are backed by practical business men. The profits anticipated by the bureau as the result of the scheme are not likely to be realized, say critics. During the war the Australian manufacturer had the benefit of the high freights, the right to buy raw material at a fixed price, and an ad valorem duty. With normal after-the-war conditions and comparatively low freights, there might be a different tale to tell.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Montreal refiners have reduced the price of sugar at wholesale from \$19.50 a hundred to \$17.90.

A private cable from Bombay says that present prospects point to an Indian cotton crop of 4,000,000 bales this season, as compared with 6,000,000 bales last season.

Memphis dispatches say representatives from eastern mills have been unable to purchase better grades of cotton from local interests because prices offered were so low that they were turned down by the cotton interests.

The Revere Sugar Refinery owned by the United Fruit Company has not followed in the footsteps of other sugar companies and advanced prices. This is due to the fact that the company received such a large number of orders that it practically withdrew from the market on Tuesday. The company today is sold ahead for more than a week at 11 cents less 2 per cent for cash all for immediate delivery.

According to a Winnipeg dispatch the movement of Canadian wheat is now at its height, running to some 1,250,000 bushels a day. The threshing season was considered the best in the records of the west.

Argentine importers have adopted resolutions to limit to absolute necessities future importations from the United States until there is an improvement in the rate of exchange, according to a cable from Buenos Aires.

Eldredge & Co., Kissel, Kinnicut & Co., and Stacy & Braun are offering an issue of \$2,481,000 of San Francisco 4 1/2 per cent water bonds, maturing serially on July 1, 1924, to July 1, 1929, inclusive, at prices to yield from 5 1/2 per cent to 5 per cent, according to maturity.

United States Director of the Mint Baker has bought 150,860 ounces of silver for the mint at Philadelphia. This brings the total purchase on the present movement to 18,929,507 ounces.

London reports say that arrangements have been concluded with the Russian Soviet Government whereby western American financiers acquire a 60-year lease of a 400,000 square mile tract in northeastern Siberia, with exclusive rights to develop coal, oil, and fisheries. The tract is to be taken over and active operation begun next spring.

Senator Lodge, speaking in Brockton, Massachusetts, declared that the hosier mills are being shut down in New England because of the importation of German goods. A protective tariff, he said, would have prevented this.

DIVIDENDS

The United States Steel Corporation has declared the regular quarterly dividends of 1 1/4 per cent on the common stock and 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock.

The Inland Steel Company has declared the regular quarterly 75 cents dividend, payable December 1 to stock of record November 10.

The Eastern Steel Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on the first and second preferred stocks, payable December 15 to stock of record December 1.

The Greelock Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the common stock, payable November 1 to stock of record October 20.

The Hercules Powder Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on the preferred stock, payable November 15 to stock of record November 5.

The Standard Oil Company of California has declared an extra dividend of \$1 a share in addition to the usual quarterly dividend of \$2.50 a share, both payable December 15 to stock of record November 15 in both New York and San Francisco.

The Columbia Graphophone Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of \$1.75 a share on the preferred and 25 cents a share on the common stock. A stock dividend of one-twentieth of a share in common stock was also declared on the common stock. All dividends payable January 1 to stock of record December 10.

The Pennsylvania railroad has declared regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, payable November 30 to stock of record November 1.

The Katama Mills have declared a quarterly dividend of \$2 a share, payable November 1 to holders of record October 21.

The Esmond Mills have declared regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on preferred stock and quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on common stock, both payable November 1 to stock of record October 26.

The Illinois Central has declared regular quarterly 1 1/4 per cent dividend, payable December 1 to stock of record November 5.

Deere & Co. has declared regular quarterly 1 1/4 per cent preferred dividend, payable December 1 to stock of record November 15.

Standard Oil Company of Ohio has declared regular quarterly \$1.75 preferred dividend, payable December 1 to stock of record October 29.

The Continental Guaranty Corporation has declared usual quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable November 1; books close October 27, re-open November 1.

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JAPAN'S CONTROL
TO BE ENDED

Chinese Consortium Expected to
End the Policy of Reserving
Particular Regions of China
by Other Nations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from Its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—"The question how and to what extent the Chinese consortium may be expected to wipe out spheres of influence in China, and in particular to break Japan's economic strangle hold on that country, may now be answered with authority and in some detail.

It is still impossible for the consortium member groups who signed it to make the agreement public, before their four governments approve it, but this news office is able to describe some of the details of the arrangement which are vital to the release of the Far Eastern republic from spheres of influence.

Obviously the agreement cannot, and therefore does not attempt to, upset the so-called award of Shantung to Japan by the Treaty of Versailles, so far as that award applies to the port of Tsing-Tao and the Tsing-Tao-Chinanfu Railway. But the agreement can and does insure the pooling among the British, French, Japanese, and American member groups of any new construction or "public works" developments in Shantung. How this will affect Japan's claims and prevent them from spreading without the pooling control will be considered later as will also the significance of the term "public works."

The reason why the agreement cannot affect the Shantung award more fundamentally is that the award can only be dealt with by the signatories of the Treaty, either through the instrumentality of the League of Nations, before whose assembly China is expected to lay her case soon, or by diplomatic negotiation, which has been offered by Japan but refused by China.

Seeks to End Spheres of Influence

The international pooling arrangement, instituted by the agreement, carries with it the abandonment of the policy of reserving, or attempting to reserve, by diplomatic pressure, the right of any one country to finance railway construction or other important public works in any particular region of China. The arrangement is also designed to prevent foreign money markets from making loans to China indiscriminately, thereby obtaining in that country any further special rights or privileges.

Although not taking away from Japan individual control over completed railways and "public works" already vested in her, the effect of the consortium, in a manner to be explained in a later article, should be to restrict Japanese operations to these completed undertakings, and to cast around them a ring of consortium influence tending to enforce such restriction. In addition, eventual unification of the railway system throughout China is contemplated by the consortium, to include Japan's present unaffected holdings.

Excludes Mineral Rights

But the consortium does not seem to affect Japan's future projected interests in Chinese natural resources, such as coal fields and other mineral rights, unless they can be classified as public works, as being undertaken with the central or provincial governments as party to the concessions.

In addition there are large private Japanese activities conducted in connection with private or unofficial Chinese interests, which are no more affected by the consortium, it is believed, than similar British, French or American activities.

What is considered of vital importance by friends of China is that the consortium has no power over Japanese propaganda or interference in China's domestic political affairs. China's friends believe there will be a systematic effort to cast suspicion and misrepresentation upon the consortium, and to evade its practical functioning.

The consortium takes over into its international pooling arrangement among the British, French, Japanese and American groups, those Japanese vested railway rights upon which "no substantial progress has been made," and those extensions of present railway holdings which may be projected in the future, and the construction of "public works."

The consortium does not take within its pool those vested Japanese railway or other rights which have been completed and which are held by Japan in accordance with agreements already entered into with the Chinese Government.

The agreement does not affect the



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TRADE CONDITIONS
IN SOUTH AMERICA

ASUNCION, Paraguay—"Paraguay, Argentina, Uruguay and Brazil are suffering from general depression," says H. H. Balch, United States Consul at Asuncion. "Paraguay is also affected because of the river-boat strike, which has handicapped transportation between Buenos Aires and Asuncion. With the close of the war, the market for canned meats ceased, resulting in an economic setback. Prices of hides fell. Paraguay is suffering because of non-convertible paper currency, which is subject to violent fluctuation. During my four years in Paraguay I have seen the peso double in value and drop back again. The country is apparently unable to take any measures to stabilize exchange. The only approach was in 1916, when the government established a conversion office to stabilize exchange by buying and selling the paper of Paraguay. It did little good and is now virtually out of operation."

"The question before the United States is holding the trade she has with South America. American goods, on the whole, have been satisfactory, although many unscrupulous dealers did not deliver goods according to contract. It turned out that the concerns were of the mushroom variety that never entered the export trade in a serious manner.

"The outlook for export business with South America is good if we meet conditions and harmonize our contract terms with those offered by Europe. In South America the universal custom is to buy on credit. In Paraguay the lowest bank rate has been 12 per cent, while merchants are used to buying on six months' time with interest at 6 per cent. Merchants cannot get accustomed to the method of buying on cash-with-order basis. Europeans, realizing the local custom, are extending credits to South American merchants.

"Before the war Germany had a monopoly on the machinery and hardware business in Paraguay; the Germans and French monopolized the drug trade, and England had, and still holds, the textile trade. The United States won the machinery and hardware business and now has about 50 per cent of the drug business, but has never made much impression in textile lines."

DEFENDS FEDERAL
RESERVE SYSTEM
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from Its Southern News Office
GREENVILLE, South Carolina—That the South particularly has suffered at the hands of the federal reserve banks is denied in an address of George J. Seay, governor of the Richmond Federal Reserve Bank, read before the South Carolina Cotton Manufacturers Association in this city recently by Charles A. Peple, deputy of the bank, who represented Governor Seay in the latter's absence.

On the contrary, the paper stated that no section of the country had dealt with as liberally as has the South. The three reserve banks of Richmond, Atlanta, and Dallas, it was said, have been able, by exhausting their own resources, and borrowing more than \$100,000,000 from other reserve banks, to lend their members almost three times their reserve deposits. Speaking specifically of South Carolina, the member banks in that State, it was said, have borrowed continually for the past 15 months twice their equitable share from the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond.

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IN CONFERENCE

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Wisconsin	1	1	.500
Iowa	1	1	.500
Michigan	0	2	.000
Minnesota	0	2	.000
Purdue	0	2	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Mid-season finds only three of the "Big Ten" football teams undefeated in the race for the championship of the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association, with the prospect of the field being cut down to two by the important contest scheduled for this Saturday. As it appears at this stage of the season, the battle between University of Chicago and Ohio State University at Chicago this week-end will decide which is to dispute the title with the University of Illinois. Both Chicago and Ohio have later games scheduled with the 1919 champions.

The Maroon-Buckeye game should overshadow all others in the Conference, as Illinois receives the twice-defeated University of Minnesota eleven; Northwestern University, once defeated, invades Indianapolis to meet Indiana University, which has also lost a Conference contest, while University of Michigan and Purdue University take on minor non-Conference institutions. University of Wisconsin and University of Iowa have open dates to rest up from their defeats of last Saturday.

Although they have competed in other sports and have been members in good standing of the same Conference for many years, Saturday will be the first time in the history of the two institutions that Chicago and Ohio have opposed each other on the gridiron. After the first quarter of the contest against Iowa last Saturday, Coach A. Stagg closed up his bag of tricks and had his men play straight, safe football, winning 10 to 0; and as a result the real power of his eleven is still a mystery. Iowa turned loose its spectacular aerial attack, and gave the Maroon some breathless moments. A. A. Devine '22, Hawkeye halfback, carried the brunt of the attack, by his brilliant field running and by his forward shots to L. C. Belding '22, end, than whom there is probably no more skilled receiver in the Conference. The Maroon, on the other hand, with the alertness to turn to advantage five Hawkeye fumbles and two blocked kicks, needed to display little of its offensive strength. No individual Chicago player starred especially.

Ohio will undoubtedly give Chicago the most thorough test it has had this season. Last Saturday, with the time-keeper's watch ticking off the final seconds of play, Coach J. W. Wile's men turned a lost hope into a 13-to-7 victory over Wisconsin. Ohio's strength was in manipulating the forward pass, two long ones, H. H. Workman '22, quarterback, to G. R. Stinchcomb '22, halfback, sending over both touchdowns. The defeat of the Badgers, who conquered Northwestern, who in turn downed Minnesota, gives Ohio a "house-that-Jack-built" satisfaction. The comparative scores of Chicago, 29 to 0 over Purdue, and Ohio, 17 to 0 over the same team, on successive Saturdays may indicate that the Maroon and the Buckeyes are pretty evenly matched.

By reason of its two victories over strong conference teams, University of Illinois should be favored to win against University of Minnesota at Urbana, Illinois, this Saturday, as the latter has lost two games with teams usually considered to be among the strongest. Illinois, snatched by the aerial attack against old-fashioned line-bucking, a 7-to-6 victory from the University of Michigan last week. The Wolverines displayed a 100 per cent better team than that which represented them last year, and the narrow margin of their defeat carries consolation.

Coach H. L. Williams at the University of Minnesota has probably spent the two weeks since the conquering invasion of Indiana in developing a defense against the forward pass. It was by the flying oval that both Northwestern and Indiana vanquished the Gophers, and it is apparent from the Illinois aerial victory against Michigan that the Northwestern will have another overhead attack to cope with this Saturday. Illinois defeated Minnesota last year 10 to 6.

With similar modes of offense and evidently evenly balanced power both in the line and backfield, Indiana and Northwestern should give a great exhibition of football Saturday. In E. W. Palmer '23 Northwestern has one of the best all-around quarterbacks in the Conference. His short forward shots to either of the ends are clever and accurate; but he will have able competition in this department of the game from Roscoe Minton '21, Indiana halfback, who is equally skilled, especially when Charles Mathys '21, quarterback, is on the receiving end. Northwestern defeated Indiana last year, 3 to 2.

Purdue is to battle with Wabash College. Comparative defeats at the hands of Chicago should give Purdue the edge on the Crawfordville team. The Lafayette eleven did not play last Saturday, resting up from its contest with Ohio State. University of Michigan will receive Tulane University at Ann Arbor.



Capt. C. C. Jackson '21, University of Chicago eleven

THREE MEMPHIS
WOMEN KEEP ON

Mrs. Gaut, Mrs. Hodges and Mrs. Walker Win in Southern Golf—Many Close Scores

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—The Memphis triumvirate continued its triumphal march through the contenders in the Southern women's golf championship tournament on the second day of the championship tournament yesterday. Mrs. D. C. Gaut, of the Tennessee City Athletic Association, who won the trophy for low score in the eliminations the first day, and defeated Miss Clare Dwyer of New Orleans on Tuesday, easily eliminated Mrs. L. H. Beck of Atlanta, Georgia, in yesterday's contest. Mrs. W. T. Walker and Mrs. John Hodges defeated their opponents with comparative ease, though Mrs. Walker was compelled to play 19 holes to defeat Miss M. T. Beasley, also of Memphis. The 16 players eliminated Tuesday took up the contest for the Audubon Golf Club trophy.

One of the most interesting championship contests of the day was that between Mrs. T. B. Paine of Atlanta and Mrs. H. S. Geisner of Birmingham, Alabama. Mrs. Paine was compelled to stay 20 holes before she could win from the Alabama contestant.

What little hope New Orleans had after the many defaults of its entries Tuesday was removed when Miss Ida Lesser of Atlanta, defeated Mrs. Mae Smithers of this city 6 and 5. Memphis players again showed their ability in the first round of match play, and New Orleans entrants failed for the most part to appear, preferring to lose their games by default. At a meeting of the Southern Women's Golf Association the invitation of the Atlanta Athletic Club for the next tournament was accepted and the month of October left open to be dated later. Officials of the association were elected as follows:

Mrs. Dozier Lowndes, Atlanta, Georgia, president; Mrs. George Harrington of Atlanta, Georgia, honorary president; Mrs. Mae Smithers of New Orleans, Louisiana, vice-president; Mrs. L. H. Beck of Atlanta, Georgia, secretary-treasurer. Executive board: Mrs. K. G. Duffield of Memphis, Tennessee; Mrs. W. O. Cane of Bristol, Tennessee; Miss Mabel Dwyer of New Orleans, Louisiana; Mrs. Dewey Cook of Savannah, Georgia; Mrs. D. C. Gaut of Memphis, Tennessee, and Mrs. T. Williams of Atlanta, Georgia. Miss A. W. Stirling was elected an honorary member of the executive board for life. The results follow:

WOMEN'S SOUTHERN GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP—First Round
Mrs. D. C. Gaut, Memphis, defeated Miss Clare Dwyer, New Orleans, 9 and 7.
Mrs. L. H. Beck, Atlanta, defeated Mrs. W. S. Hanley, Bogalusa, 7 and 6.
Mrs. M. T. Beasley, Memphis, defeated Miss Kate Earle, Birmingham, 1 up.
Mrs. W. I. Walker, Memphis, defeated Miss Alice Foster, New Orleans, by default.

Mrs. John Hodges, Memphis, defeated Mrs. T. T. Williams, New Orleans, 3 and 1.
Miss C. Tate, Memphis, defeated Miss S. F. Nabors, Birmingham, 8 and 7.
Mrs. T. B. Paine, Atlanta, defeated Mrs. R. W. Conner, New Orleans, 8 and 6.
Mrs. H. S. Geisner, Birmingham, defeated Mrs. N. N. Johnson, Rome, Georgia, 8 and 7.
Mrs. K. G. Duffield, Memphis, defeated Mrs. George Harrington, Atlanta, 2 and 1.
Mrs. Dozier Lowndes, Atlanta, defeated Mrs. J. O. Syno, New Orleans, 3 and 2.
Mrs. J. M. Taylor, Audubon Golf Club, New Orleans, defeated Mrs. L. T. Airey, New Orleans Country Club, by default.
Mrs. J. M. Taylor, Audubon Golf Club, New Orleans, defeated Mrs. L. T. Airey, New Orleans Country Club, by default.
Miss R. Mayer, Atlanta, defeated Mrs. B. H. Humphreys, Memphis, 7 and 6.
Miss Mabel Dwyer, New Orleans, defeated Mrs. W. O. Cane, Bristol, 7 and 5.
Miss Ida Lesser, Memphis, defeated Mrs. R. G. Bush Jr., New Orleans, 8 and 6.
Mrs. Mae Smithers, New Orleans, defeated Mrs. F. Beard, Audubon Golf Club, New Orleans, 9 and 7.
Second Round
Mrs. D. C. Gaut, Memphis, defeated Mrs. L. H. Beck, Atlanta, 5 and 4.
Mrs. W. T. Walker, Memphis, defeated Miss M. T. Beasley, Memphis, 1 up (19 holes).
Mrs. John Hodges, Memphis, defeated

Miss C. Tate, Memphis, 4 and 3.
Mrs. T. B. Paine, Atlanta, defeated Mrs. H. S. Geisner, Birmingham, 1 up (20 holes).
Mrs. Dozier Lowndes, Atlanta, defeated Mrs. K. G. Duffield, Memphis, 4 and 2.
Mrs. J. M. Taylor, New Orleans, defeated Mrs. J. M. Taylor, Greenville, 5 and 4.
Miss R. Mayer, Atlanta, defeated Miss Mabel Dwyer, New Orleans, 4 and 3.
Miss Ida Lesser, Memphis, defeated Mrs. Mae Smithers, New Orleans, 6 and 5.

HARVARD HAVING
FALL CREW WORK

Coach William Haines and His Assistants Have 28 Boats in Full Swing on the Charles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—Fall rowing practice at Harvard University is in full swing, and Head Coach William Haines and his assistants, Edward Brown of the class crews and Burt Haines and Dr. R. H. Howe of the freshmen, have the men in readiness for the annual university regatta today. A total of 28 crews are on the river, 11 of these being composed of varsity candidates and the remainder of 1924 oarsmen. The problem that confronts the coaches, therefore, is one of selection, for in addition to those already out there are several veterans of last year on the football squad.

Another test of the respective merits of its varsity eight will be forthcoming early next month, when the leading four crews of upper classmen will compete. It is probable, too, that a fall regatta with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology will be arranged. The four Crimson varsity crews designated as the best will continue their workouts till November 15, practice having started three weeks ago. The present makeup of these crews follows:

Varsity A—Bow, DeFord; 2, Wheeler; 3, Garland; 4, Wister; 5, Shaw; 6, Morgan; 7, Atkinson; stroke, Ohi; cox, Williams.
Varsity B—Bow, Wigglesworth; 2, Bradford; 3, Smith; 4, Cummings; 5, Nokeson; 6, Morris; 7, Pond; stroke, Eschner; cox, Badger.
Varsity C—Bow, Perkins; 2, Matthews; 3, Cabot; 4, LaFarge; 5, Bradlee; 6, Terry; 7, Damon; stroke, Sutton; cox, Peterson.
Varsity D—Bow, Post; 2, Clark; 3, Collier; 4, Duncan; 5, Appleton; 6, McCarg; 7, Rathbun; stroke, Norton; cox, Strong.

Five crews represent each of the freshmen dormitories, Gore, Smith, and Standish; and are preparing for the special 1924 races which are a feature every year on the Charles. Unusual promise has been shown by the newcomers to date, and fully as good material as that secured from the 1923 eight will, it is expected, be developed. The personnel of the leading crew from each dormitory is:

Gore One—Bow, Parker; 2, Sears; 3, LaFarge; 4, Fairbank; 5, Turley; 6, Bailey; 7, Little; stroke, Spencer; cox, Wood.
Smith One—Bow, Francis; 2, Corning; 3, Stevens; 4, Whitely; 5, Fuller; 6, Bowers; 7, Prince; stroke, Amory; cox, Burnham.
Standish One—Bow, Damon; 2, Sanchez; 3, Muller; 4, Reid; 5, Walker; 6, Woods; 7, Ladd; stroke, Loderbach; cox, Veale.
E. E. Long '21 is the new manager of Harvard rowing, and is assisted by J. W. Watson '22.

ROBINSON SIGNS THREE YEARS
NEW YORK, New York—Wilbert Robinson has signed a contract to manage the Brooklyn National League baseball club for the next three years on practically his own terms, according to President C. H. Ebbets. In addition, Robinson received a bonus for winning the league championship of 1920.

ALBION ROVERS DEFEAT CELTIC
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
GLASGOW, Scotland (Wednesday)—In the Scottish Association Football League here Tuesday, Albion Rovers defeated Celtic, 2 to 0.
The match between the Scottish and Irish leagues, due for a decision here today, has been postponed.

RICKETTS WINS
FIFTH STRAIGHT

Orville Nelson Sets High Run of 49 in the National Billiards Tourney, but Loses His Match

POCKET BILLIARD STANDING

	W.	L.	H.R.	P.C.
W. D. Ricketts	5	0	32	1.000
B. E. Rhines	4	0	40	1.000
W. E. Franklin	4	0	34	1.000
Arthur Woods	3	0	29	1.000
James Maturo	3	1	41	.750
Charles Seaback	3	2	39	.600
Orville Nelson	3	3	49	.500
J. E. McCoy	2	3	40	.400
C. E. Safford	2	4	26	.333
Charles Weston	2	5	37	.286
Erwin Rudolph	1	3	29	.250
M. A. Long	0	11	16	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Winners of the Wednesday afternoon matches in the tournament for the United States national professional pocket billiards championship at Strauss Auditorium were W. D. Ricketts of Flint, Michigan, who thereby marked up his fifth straight victory, and Charles Seaback of Torrington, Connecticut, who improved his record to three wins and two losses.

The New England champion had high runs of the afternoon with 36 and 31, made in defeating Orville Nelson of Rochester, New York, 125 to 56 in 28 innings. The Rochester player, who is a newcomer in championship ranks, was noticeably off form; Tuesday night he ran off a 49, a new record for the tourney, but Wednesday his best was 11. The match by frames:

Charles Seaback—0 0 1 2 3 6 2 17 0 5 1
0 0 2 0 12 31 0 2 14 0 0 8 4 0—128.
Scratches—2. Safeties—1. High Run—36.
Orville Nelson—0 2 2 0 1 0 0 11 0 0
0 2 3 0 0 8 1 0 0 5 0 0 0 0—57.
Scratches—1. High Run—11.

In defeating Charles Weston of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, a former national champion, Ricketts was closely pressed at the finish. He started off with a 13, got his high run of 23 in the second inning, and had a commanding lead until Weston rolled up a 30 in the eleventh inning. At the thirty-sixth inning Ricketts lacked 1 of going out, when Weston shot a run of 22, falling just 3 short of snatching victory from the grasp of the winner, who got his useful point on the next turn. The match by frames:

W. D. Ricketts—12 23 0 15 0 10 13 0 0
4 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 15 0 0 0 9 7 1 0 0 3 0
0 0 0 3 1—130. Scratches—3. Safeties—2.
High Run—32.

Charles Weston—2 15 5 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
0 0 12 0 0 12 0 0 0 0 0 5 7 0 11 0 1
0 0 3 0 22—126. Scratches—3. Safeties—1.
High Run—30.
Referee—A. S. Mannassau.

New record high run for the tourney was marked up in the feature of Tuesday night's matches when Nelson ran off 49, the previous record being 41 shot by James Maturo of Denver, Colorado. Despite the lead afforded by his run, 100 to 87, Nelson lost, due to the persistent aggressiveness of W. B. Franklin of Kansas City, Missouri, the latter, with the score 119 to 97 against him in the 23rd inning, 1-n a 5, a 21 and a 2, nosing out Nelson by 4 points, the final score being 125 to 121 in 26 innings. Franklin got high run of 34, his best so far. Both contestants are newcomers in professional championship circles and they put up the most interesting battle of the tournament. It was Franklin's fourth straight victory. The match by frames:

W. B. Franklin—10 8 0 0 21 3 0 0 0 7
1 4 1 3 0 4 2 4 0 0 0 1 5 21 2—128.
Scratches—1. Safeties—2. High Run—34.
Orville Nelson—0 6 4 0 2 10 0 0 0 7 4
5 0 9 1 7 0 49 2 0 16 1 0 0 2—125.
Scratches—2. Safeties—2. High Run—49.

C. E. Safford, the local veteran, defeated the third of the new aspirants, Erwin Rudolph of Sayre, Pennsylvania, 125 to 82 in 30 innings, in the other match of Tuesday night. Rudolph started off with a commanding lead, getting his high run of 26 in the second inning; but by the tenth inning Safford had worked into the advantage. He matched Rudolph's best run in the twenty-ninth inning and won out in the next frame. The match by frames:

C. E. Safford—3 7 2 11 0 0 0 12 0 0 0
14 8 5 9 0 2 11 0 0 3 0 6 0 0 3 0 26 9
—132. Safeties—7. High Run—26.
Erwin Rudolph—2 26 1 4 0 0 1 0 0 0 4
0 1 3 1 12 0 0 0 0 6 1 0 14 11 0 4
—89. Safeties—7. High Run—26.
Referee—J. H. Lewis.

AMATEUR ATHLETIC
UNION AMENDMENTS

NEW YORK, New York—Copies of the proposed amendments to the constitution, by-laws and athletic rules of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States have been forwarded by Justice B. S. Weeks, chairman of the legislative committee, to the delegates elected to represent the district as-

sociations of the Amateur Athletic Union at the annual convention of the Amateur Athletic Union, at New Orleans, on November 14, 15 and 16.

There were 25 proposed amendments on the list and in most cases they call for minor changes in the constitution and rules of the Amateur Athletic Union.

One of the most important changes in the constitution provided for the recognition of the system of registration similar to that adopted by the Amateur Athletic Union, should one be established by either or both the United States Army or the United States Navy, but such system must provide for an investigation and certificate that the person registered is an amateur according to the rules of the Amateur Athletic Union.

If the proposed amendment to Section 19 of Article XIII is adopted, no registered athlete will be permitted to officiate at professional contests in future.

FISHERMEN ARE TALKING RACE
Halifax Is Filling Up With Hundreds of Persons Interested in Esperanto-Delawana Contest

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia—An immense "jury" is assembling here for the international fishermen's races off Halifax harbor, beginning Saturday. It is a critical "jury," both self-appointed and unofficial. It is comprised entirely of experts—weather-beaten, sun-browned, old salts from the North Atlantic seaboard, most of them retired sea captains. Each night, in private and public, they discuss the schooner and their skippers, the rules under which the races are to be sailed, and indeed, everything pertaining to the contest.

These old-sailormen make no secret of the fact that they expect a real race—a race that will be sailed in fair weather or foul, under every inch of canvas the schooners can spread or under hardly a handkerchief full of sail.

GOOD FOOTBALL
IN SOUTH AFRICA

Manager John Lewis of English Association Team Which Toured That Country Analyzes Work of Home Players

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office
CAPE TOWN, Cape Colony—John Lewis, manager of the English association team which made a tour of South Africa and won all of the 14 matches played there, gave a survey of the tour and his views on South African football from a playing point of view to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor before leaving for England. He said:

"South African football was found to be quite as good as expected. There was no direct knowledge of its strength, except what could be gathered from members of the last team. On that estimate I may say that the anticipated standard was reached."

"Judging the players by what we saw during the tour, the best local football met was in the Transvaal and the Western Province. There are plenty of good players in all the towns visited, but the game here and in Johannesburg is further advanced."

"I would not hesitate to advise that your backs and halves should go in for heading the ball to a far greater extent than they do. Speaking generally, they were deficient in heading ability right through, and yet, on the up-country grounds especially, it is a splendid way of exercising control, and at the same time consolidating defense, and initiating attacks. The ball comes off the ground so fast that a defender hasn't time to 'trap' if the attack is on top of him, so for that reason I recommend that the science of heading should be more closely studied, for attacks as well as defense."

"South African goal keepers I consider are moderate. Eastbrook kept a good goal, especially at Maritzburg. But taking goal keepers as a whole, their judgment was too often at fault."

"The backs are of fair average merit. I do not consider that they showed lack of judgment in taking up the positions that they do. They seemed to do the best possible in the circumstances, and their form was on the whole of good average. They should exercise more control in their returns, and use their heads more—that is for 'heading' away. My idea is that the fullback should look after the outer men of the attack, but that still that is my view, but it is a hotly debated question whenever raised."

"The refereeing in South Africa is not great. But whilst it is not great here, it is only right to say that it is not lacking in a similar sense in England, but perhaps not to the same extent. Some of the things which referees have done in matches that have come under our notice have not been understood. There is need for the publication and circulation of the proper orthodox laws of the game, which should not be printed by anyone without responsibility. Those rules should be read and studied. The referee's chart, published by the Football Association, should always be available, and should be studied, not only by the referees but by the players, and by the interested public if possible."

"I am afraid that the referees do not punish 'pushing' as they should. I do not mean pushing to the danger of the individual pushed, but the act of just shoving off a player with the hands, which perhaps only moves the player a few inches, is sufficient to cause him to lose the ball he would otherwise secure. These little irregularities are not sufficiently watched. They are there, and they lead to others. Then again, referees do not watch the 'thrown in' as they should. That should be an understood thing between the referee and the linesman. The instant the ball leaves the hands both of the feet must be touching the line, but how seldom is this insisted on, and the ball must be delivered by both hands, not one, as is done in many cases, to judge by the latitude allowed."

"Players are entitled to an interval of five minutes between the first and second half. They are entitled to this, but no referees have the right to insist that they must take the interval, if the two teams agree to play on."

"The law as to 'charging the goal keeper' needs to be very carefully studied. Goal keepers must not be charged when in their own goal area—unless in actual possession of the ball or willfully obstructing an opponent, and referees are too prone to 'bounce the ball down,' so that it rebounds anywhere on the hard grounds. Now, the law provides that the ball should be dropped—not bounced—as it is then brought into play with as little delay as possible. A closer study of the laws and their application, in my opinion, is necessary if the game is to develop as it should, but players, too, are not exempt from this little hint."

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COOPERATORS FACE
CRUCIAL QUESTION

British Cooperative Movement
Will Have to Decide Soon as
to Allowing Itself With Labor
and Trades Union Congress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MANCHESTER, England—The efforts of that section of the cooperative movement known as the "left wing" or the "ginger group," to create a political alliance with the Labor Party and the Trades Union Congress, are causing the responsible officials of the Cooperative Wholesale Society and other leading cooperators to look upon the future of the movement with some concern.

"Let there be no misunderstanding," writes a Cooperative Wholesale Society's director, "as to the present position. We have arrived at one of the most crucial positions in the history of our movement and decisions will be taken during the coming year which will vitally affect its whole future. It is well, therefore, that we should know where we are going, and the direction in which it is the desire of some to lead us."

Political Action Favored
Not so do the political enthusiasts regard the future. To them cooperative progress seems to depend very largely upon political action, either in affiliation or in alliance with the Labor Party and Trades Union movement, and in their zeal they are apt to look upon anyone who desires to keep the cooperative movement free from political entanglements which might weaken it, as an opponent of all cooperative policies.

Thus when the Cooperative Wholesale Society's directors placed on record their disapproval of the proposals regarding affiliation and alliance with the Labor Party, which were remitted from the British congress of June last, on the grounds that the proposals were "contrary to the conditions under which the movement decided to seek political representation," a storm arose and the wind blew heavily from one or two points of the compass, where reside some of the stormy petrels of the movement.

Interests of Wage Earner
Now the history of the cooperative movement's entry into politics is briefly this: In 1917 the Swansea Congress passed the following resolution: That in the opinion of the Congress the time has now arrived for the cooperative movement to take the necessary steps to secure representation in Parliament as the only way of effectively voicing its demands and safeguarding its interests.

Later in 1917 a national emergency conference was held at which a scheme for carrying out the Swansea resolution into effect was adopted. In the scheme a clause appeared which stated that "the question of affiliation with any political party is beyond our present scope, but the necessity and desirability of friendly relations with such of the party organizations as will best promote our objects is fully recognized."

A People's Party Proposed
At the congress held at Carlisle in 1919 an instruction was given to the national cooperative representation committee to negotiate with the Labor Party and Trades Union Congress "with a view to a federation for electoral purposes, and with the ultimate object of forming a United Democratic or People's Party."

Finally, at the Bristol congress of the year a proposal was submitted which sought to definitely ally the cooperative movement with Labor Party and Trades Union Congress. This proposal was ruled out by the president because it had not been sufficiently discussed throughout the movement, as the Carlisle congress had so instructed. An attempt, therefore, is being made, by means of sectional conferences, to launch the movement on this question of political alliance, and in the meantime the directors of the Cooperative Wholesale Society are taking the lines that as their society is a trading concern it should be kept out of the political arena, as they feel that it is not in the best interests of the society or the movement.

JAPANESE COMPLAINT
SHOWN GROUNDFLESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australasia News Office
SYDNEY, New South Wales—The attention of Mr. Hughes, the Prime Minister, was recently drawn to the Australian House of Representatives to articles in Japanese newspapers alleging that the Commonwealth Government had refused permission to the Nanking Maru and the Madras Maru to engage in trade at Rabaul, the former German settlement in New Guinea which is now under Australian control by reason of a League of Nations mandate. The Japanese critics complain that at the same time the C. B. Bryant, an American vessel, was permitted to enter the Rabaul trade. The Prime Minister said that the complaint was not justified. In June, 1919, permission had been refused to the Nanking Maru, and in March, 1920, to the Madras Maru, to carry cargo from Rabaul to Sydney. Both steamers did not comply with the Coastal Trade provisions of the Australian Navigation Act, and the refusal had been made in accordance with the policy approved by the Federal Parliament when the Bill to amend the Navigation Act was passed in October, 1919.

Continuing, Mr. Hughes said that no permission had been given to any

vessel not on the Australian register to carry cargo from Rabaul to Australia, but permission had been given to the C. B. Bryant to take cargo from Rabaul to San Francisco. In that respect there had been no discrimination against Japan, for permission for cargo to be taken from Rabaul to Japan. The Nanking Maru and the Madras Maru had brought cargo from Japan to Rabaul and had been allowed to land it. The only restriction that had been placed upon them had been in respect of trade between Rabaul and Australia, and in that regard they had not been treated as any other foreign vessel not complying with the Navigation Act would have been treated.

LIQUOR CAMP ASTIR
AS NEVER BEFORE

Prohibition in United States and
Parts of Canada Is Felt to Be
Blow From Which the Liquor
Traffic Cannot Recover

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Well-known prohibition movements like the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the Good Templars, the Anti-Alcoholic Congress, and the World Prohibition Federation, have this year resumed their meetings and conferences which had been interrupted by the world unrest of recent years. It is considered by prohibitionists that the camp of liquor-drum is as stir as never before. The enactment of constitutional prohibition by the United States of America, the decision of the Supreme Court that the prohibition law and the enforcement act are constitutional, and the almost universal adoption of prohibition in Canada, are believed to be blows from which the liquor traffic cannot recover.

Prohibition countries are telling their own tale of increased productivity, greater economic prosperity, and better work. On the other hand, where are closing, workhouses are almost empty, inebriate homes are disappearing for want of patients, "mission" dinners for the poor are becoming things of the past. Thus it is that workers for prohibition are rejoicing in redoubled efforts, and planning to leave no stone unturned which will assist in hastening the freedom of the world.

International Gatherings
The recent important international gatherings were held in Copenhagen, that of the Good Templars, and also that of the World Prohibition Federation. Both conferences met in the Parliament Hall, Christianborg Castle, loaned by the Government of Denmark, the Good Templars meeting four days before the World Prohibition Federation. The last previous conference of the Good Templars was the memorable one of August, 1914, at Christiania, Norway.

Guy Hayler of London, president of the World Prohibition Federation, in opening the proceedings of the conference, remarked that, under the Danish flag, prohibition was flourishing in Iceland, Greenland, and the Faroe Islands. The prohibition law in Iceland had received the royal assent of King Christian X, who said that "few, if any, of my actions since I became King, have given me more satisfaction than that of signing the prohibition law for Iceland, and if the Parliament of Denmark will pass a similar law, I shall be more willing to approve." Prohibitionists state their confidence that, given the power of local veto, Denmark will follow the good example of her colonies.

Prospects in India
Bright, indeed, is the world outlook for prohibition, the president of the World Prohibition Federation declared, and the movement in every land had been given encouragement by the magnificent victory in the United States of America. In the Dominion of Canada and in Newfoundland, as well as in three of the provinces of Mexico, the liquor traffic had been practically abolished by provincial laws. In many areas in New Zealand, Australia, and Ceylon, "no-license" had been secured by means of local veto, while similar franchise contests were taking place this year in Scotland, Tasmania, and in three of the states of the Australian Commonwealth.

"Throughout India," Mr. Hayler declared, "there is a general feeling that, under further measures of Home Rule, prohibition will be almost universally adopted. News is to be had from South America that the evils resulting from alcoholism demand strong and immediate attention. Regarding the great continent of Africa, it is noted with thankfulness that the Covenant of the League of Nations declares in favor of 'the prohibition of abuses such as the slave trade, the arms traffic, and the liquor traffic.'"

To redeem the world from the curse of alcohol, the speaker continued, it is necessary to move out of old parochialism, to overstep the bounds of nationalism, and render service in the wide fields of internationalism, for, he stated, "we are to secure the general uplift of all and make life worthy of man's high vocation. We do not render this service as citizens of any one country—the appeal from all quarters is too great. It is for mankind we labor for the good of all, and we must learn to forget how far it may be to a cry of need."

World Prohibition
A resolution was adopted by the conference requesting the properly constituted authorities in every non-prohibitionary nation throughout the world to make prompt and thorough investigation by competent specialists as to the economic and ethical effects resulting from the use of alcoholic and other intoxicants; and further: "That during such investigation pub-

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lic evidence be taken, and that, when the collective reports giving the results of such investigations are ready, they be made public; and if the ascertained facts be such as to warrant the expressed opinion of this conference, that prompt and effective measures be adopted for the suppression of the manufacture, importation, exportation, and sale, of all intoxicants throughout all the nations of the world; and that, in addition to the action of individual governments, a further international conference be officially convened for the purpose of giving universal effect to this international prohibitory movement."

UNION PARLIAMENT
SHOWS GOOD RECORD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its South African News Office
CAPE TOWN, Cape Colony—The first session of the third Parliament of the Union, which was prorogued on August 17, has, in spite of the circumstances in which the session opened, to its credit a record of solid legislative achievement. At the elections the verdict of the country was confused and uncertain. No single party was returned able to command a working majority in the House. General Smuts and his ministers came to the statesmanlike decision to remain in office and "to submit themselves to the judgment of the House." The Prime Minister at the head of a party which, not counting its Independents, numbered only 40 in a house of 134, has been able to pass a long list of bills which, as the session ends, are found to be safely on the statute book.

At least eight bills can be named which stand in the first order of importance, either economically or politically—they are the measures dealing severally with rents, speculation in foodstuffs, profiteering, the currency, pensions, civilian and military, housing and native affairs. The Rents Act has already rescued many thousands of tenants from the danger of exploitation by rapacious landlords, because the remissions of rent which have taken place under this measure, although not as yet numerous, have diffused a wholesome alarm throughout the class referred to.

SHIEKS SURRENDER TO FRENCH
By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
BEIRUT, Syria—The general state of the Hauran is improving considerably. The successive victories of the French have subdued the revolutionaries. Several of them have gone to see the commandant of the troops at Nabeh-Ghazir and handed in their submission. Already the Sheiks of Joulan, a celebrated tribe of the Hauran, Sheikh du Selah, Ahmad El-Gossain, Sheikh du Selah, and several others have arrived at Damascus, to surrender to General Goybet. It is believed that the Hauran will be completely subdued within a short period.

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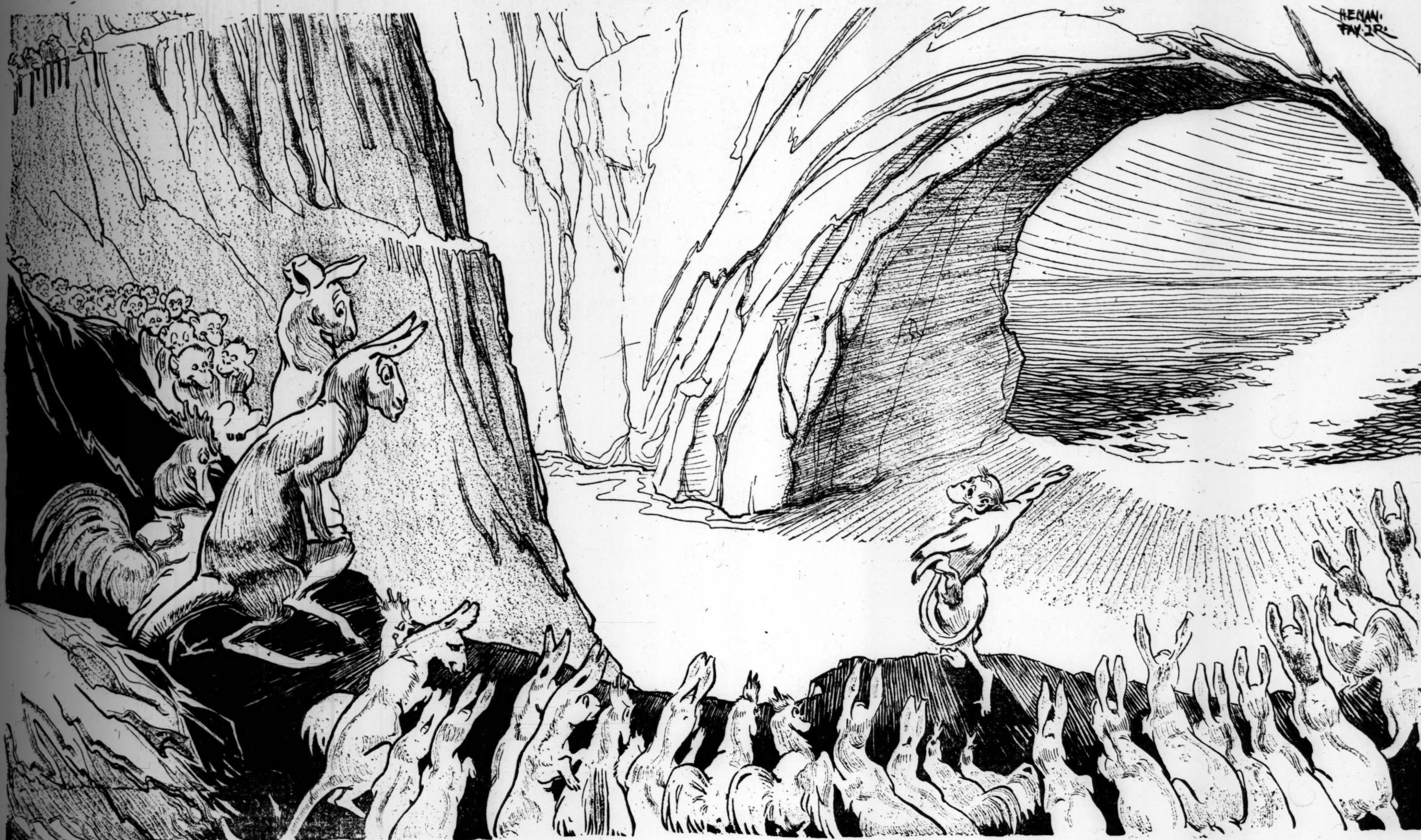
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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

"Look," said Fleeter, as he pointed toward it, "see the gold piece"

The Fireplace in the Cubby

It was one of those windy October days when the leaves race about as though they were hunting for a good place to spend the winter. But in all this windiness there was one place that was cozy enough. The only evidence of it that one could be sure of from the top of the ground was a couple of feet of stovepipe that leaned over a bit in a comical fashion, and the smoke that came from this pipe. There was nothing else that anyone standing a little way off could discover except the pipe and its smoke, and such a sight, all by itself in a vacant lot away from all houses, would have seemed a very funny thing, and there is no doubt about that at all. But the place from which this smoke puffed out was filled with good fun and fellowship. For it was the cubby hole of Lundy and Jack, which they had made during the last summer. Now each was sitting on low stools, specially made by Lundy, and placed in front of a fireplace. This fireplace was not made of marble, or tiles. It was just simply a square hole carved out of the hard clay in which the cubby was dug, and connected with the surface of the ground by a round hole which was covered at the top by the stovepipe, from which the smoke was pouring out.

"That's a good fire, now," said Lundy to Jack. "In a few minutes it will be down to good, red-hot ashes, and then we'll slide the potatoes into them for a good old roast potato feed."

"Uh, huh," replied Jack, as he scraped and washed two big potatoes, getting them ready for the fire. "Fire's drawing pretty good. That wind is just right today, and we ought to have these potatoes cooked in a jiffy." He reached up and turned a little bit higher the wick of a lantern that was fastened to the wall above his head, so that there would be more light in the cubby, and then said, "Here goes," and shoved the potatoes, all nice and clean, into the burning coals. Then he said, "Let's have a little Robinson Crusoe," and he took down from a wooden shelf, resting on pegs driven into the clay just over the fireplace, the book that every boy loves, and began reading at the place where it is described how Crusoe established himself in his cave behind his stockade, and where he had his fire. While he was reading Lundy moved his stool over nearer to one of the side walls of the cubby, where he could still listen, and quietly began to finish carving in the hard clay some pictures which he was making with his jackknife.

Jack in his reading had come to that place in the book where Robinson tells about his cat and dog and the other companions of his lonely island, when suddenly the boys heard a quick pattering of feet rush across the ground above their heads. Both looked up with a start, and Jack dropped his book and stood up.

Now the ceiling of the cubby was

made of boards placed across the hole in such a way that, when they were covered with six or eight inches of dirt, the cubby's roof was on a level with the ground and would not be noticed as anything except some displaced earth.

Jack cautiously stole over to the trapdoor of the cubby and listened intently. The swift rush of feet across the roof was repeated again and again, and after a half dozen times there came a vague sniffing at the trapdoor. At this Lundy leaped up and began to roar.

"Ha, ha, ha," he laughed, "it's little dog Curly, sure as this is a cubby. He's come to his two Robinson Crusoes. Let him in, Jack."

At that Jack grinned sheepishly, for he had been so full of the desert life and savages and Robinson's strange experience in his cave that he had quite forgotten about little dog Curly, their faithful friend of many an adventure. So he raised up the trapdoor on its leather hinges quickly, put two fingers between his teeth and whistled shrilly. Like a flash Curly responded and was down the shunting steps of the cubby before you could tell about it. He at once settled himself on a pile of gunny sacks near the fireplace and prepared to make the most of being with his two comrades again. The boys patted him and went on with their occupations.

Soon the potatoes were fully roasted and then came the event the boys had long waited for—the eating of them. They pulled their stools up to the fire, whose ashes had now been stirred and coaxed into a blaze again with kindling and some larger pieces of wood. And there in the cubby, with the October wind scurrying above their heads, with little dog Curly staring at them with big round, solemn eyes, interrupted now and then by his eating of the bread they threw down at him, the boys had their cubby feed, and watched the flames of the fire dance and flicker. Robinson Crusoe never had a better time than this.

Autumn Song

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Sunny Summer's gone away
For another year!
Let us sing a song to greet
Golden Autumn here!
Autumn, with her creeper sprays
Decked with ruddy leaves—
Autumn with her luscious fruit
And her ripened sheaves!

Autumn loves the little ones,
Brings them berries sweet,
Blackberries and hazel-nuts
Gives them, for a treat;
Even Mr. Sun retires
Earlier to bed—
Sometimes, in the night, the frost
Sparkling dust will shed;
Kindly Autumn whispers low
To each woodland thing:
"Sleep—the winter's coming!—but
Waken with the spring!"

The Adventures of Diggeldy Dan

In Which the Voyagers Explore the Island

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How those islanders did scamper! With the very first command they sprang to the left and they jumped to the right; over one another and under one another—each most impatient to become a link in the chain that was to bring all their visitors on shore.

Yet there was no fuss or confusion. The big monkey saw to that. Indeed, he had a command for each one. "Hi, there, top-boy!" he called, "to your place. Ho, there, second-boy, into position with you! Come, now, third-boy, lively, there!" And so on, without pause or shadow of doubt.

Thus the monkey-chain was formed. It was formed in this way: At the outset the "top-boy"—that is to say the first monkey—took a firm hold around the base of a tree that grew near the outer edge of the cliff. Next, the one called "second-boy" clasped fast to his tail. Then the third swung from the tail of the second monkey. And so, one clinging to the other, the whole score and more of willing fellows formed a chain with the topmost holding fast to the tree-trunk and the bottom one hanging far down the side of the cliff. Thus, as you will guess, those who made up the lower part of the chain were directly over the lacy-tipped wavelets that leap-frogged and tumbled against the base of the rock.

"Now, then—are you ready down there?" inquired the one-in-command as he inspected the chain from his place up above.

"All ready," rose the answering shout.

"Swing away, then; swing away!" came the cry in reply.

Instantly the three monkeys nearest the water placed their feet against the side of the cliff and shoved outward. Time after time they repeated this trick just as you, in a swing made of rope, have doubtless pushed yourself out from the trunk of a tree.

And, each time they shoved off, the farther seaward they swung—farther and still farther outward and upward.

"Now, then, Captain: kindly bring your craft about as far as you can," called the one on the cliff to Captain Redcomb. "That's it. Now! No—not quite. There, that is better. Once more, please—Ah! That was the time. Now then," he continued, and this time addressing himself to the long chain of monkeys, "one more fine, long swing! All together—There! Hurrah! You've done it!"

And so they had. You see, in swinging outward and still farther outward the end of the monkey-chain had been coming nearer and nearer the beachpole that supported the Kangaroo's tablecloth

sail. And now, amid the cheers of the crew, the bottom-monkey had caught hold of the mast and held it quite fast. Thus, by the very same token, all of the nimble chaps suddenly changed from a chain into a queer swaying bridge that linked the voyagers' craft with the long-sought-for island!

"How's that for high?" demanded the one on the cliff-rim. "There's a bridge for you! Up the mast with you, now, and come ashore as fast as you can."

And come they did—all except four of the crew who were left behind to look after the ship. They proceeded in single file. Pouch led the column, Kangaroo walked next and then came the crew, each carrying a sack to be used in moving the treasure. Last of all marched Captain Redcomb, clinging tightly to his brass telescope.

Up the mast they went and then onto the bridge. What a strange bridge it was! How it swayed, and jiggled. And, of all unheard of ways for a bridge to behave, it even chuckled and grinned or actually winked at its passengers! Chuckled, grinned and winked from one end to the other! More than this, there was a part of it—a part far out near the middle—that seemed to be most easily tickled; so that, whenever one of the voyagers passed that link in the bridge it simply wriggled and giggled with laughter.

But, as you may well believe, those from the Kangaroo crossed from masthead to cliff with all possible speed. At least all did save Captain Redcomb. He set foot upon the bridge much more deliberately than the rest and with no less than a dozen "Bur-rrs" and quick jerks of his head. But, finally, he, too, landed.

"All clear," called the biggest monkey to those of the bridge as Captain Redcomb reached the edge of the cliff. "Cast off, there, bottom-boy!"

Immediately that individual let loose the mast and immediately the bridge once again became a dangling "chain."

"Come, now, let's help our friends regain the cliff-top," cried Pouch, suddenly taking charge of the fun. "Here, all you of the crew, join hands. Now then, Mr. Top-Monkey—you who have your arms around that tree—just catch tight to my waist. Fine! Away with them!"

Quickly the crew ran across "a top of the cliff and as they did so up came that chain of monkeys in even less than "two whisks and a wheel." Thus, a moment later, the islanders and the voyagers were chatting together and so were on the friendliest of terms in most no time at all.

The large monkey's name proved to be Fleeter and the visitors soon learned that he could climb trees and rocks faster than any of his fellows. He likewise knew the island from top to bottom and from end to end, and so gave promise of being an excellent guide. Indeed, Pouch engaged him on

the spot and then proposed that they set out at once in search of the treasure.

It has been said that Fleeter knew the island from "end to end." But that was not quite the case. For a survey of the whole of it as it lay there in the moonlight revealed the fact that it possessed no ends at all but, on the contrary, formed a gigantic circle. This circle was completely walled by the cliffs that rose out of the sea. All of these were of exactly the same height and, along their top, grew countless numbers of tall, waving trees. High in these trees were the houses that Kangaroo had seen through the telescope—neatly kept houses of thatch that were the homes of Fleeter and all of his fellows.

The circling cliffs ran back toward the center of the island in quite level fashion for what Kangaroo thought must be fully the length of the menagerie tent. And then, almost as suddenly as they descended on the sides that dropped to the sea, so did they slope into the depths of a vast funnel-shaped opening that lay, like a crater, in the heart of the island. And yet, fringed as it was to the very edge with trees that drooped over the sides as if to peep into it, and dyed a deep, misty purple by the light from the moon, it seemed not so much like a crater as some wonderful valley such as might only be found in make-believe-land. Passing through the grove to the rim of it, the adventurers, led by Fleeter, stood gazing down into the depths of this mysterious valley.

A path began at the point where they stood and this wound downward as if leading to the floor far below. "Bur-rr, bur-rr, think-we-better-go-down, think-we-better-go-down!" questioned Captain Redcomb, half doubtfully.

"Oh, please, please, do!" pleaded all the smaller Kangaroos. "We want-to-go-too, we want-to-go-too," chimed the roosters in chorus. "Go down, by all means," advised Pouch, "for it's there, if anywhere, that we will find the chest that is filled with gold; the chest that lies buried deep, deep, in the sands. By the way, Friend Fleeter, have you never seen anything of a great chest of gold anything on the island? A vast chest filled with many gold pieces?"

"Gold? Gold pieces?" repeated Fleeter. "Why, what queer sounding words. What is this something you call by that name?"

"Why, they are glittering, and yellow," Pouch explained. "They are like the sheen of the moon-path, like the—"

"Oh!" interrupted Fleeter, "now I know what you mean. Of course, I've seen loads of them—gold pieces, as you call them. My comrades and I shake them from out of the trees and into the valley. Yes, when they come to lodge in the very top branches we jiggle the trees so that they drop down below. But they are never put in chests—Oh, goodness, no. Instead, they merely play about on the floor

until the seven-night-winds take them in hand."

"Winds take them in hand," puzzled Pouch in astonishment. "Well, now, they must be queer kinds of gold pieces! Are you sure?"

"Br-rr, bur-rr, couldn't be done, couldn't be done," protested Captain Redcomb. "I—"

"Come see for yourselves," broke in Fleeter. And without more ado he started off down the trail that led into the valley—the valley of mist and of purple that looked so like some far-away vale in the heart of some dreamer's make-believe-land.

The path wound around and around, down along the inner side of the circle. Walking in single file and speaking hardly a word, the treasure-seekers followed their guide. As they descended their eyes became accustomed to the purple mist. Also they soon came to realize that a light from somewhere reached the very floor of the valley.

As has been said, the valley was formed something like a mammoth funnel. That is, it became smaller as one followed it downward. Now the travelers were able to make out the bottom. This was hemmed in on all sides except for one place where the wall was broken by what at first looked to be the mouth of a very large cave. But, as they circled still lower, they at last saw that this was not a cave at all, but an arch—an arch that opened outward to the very face of the ocean.

Thus the floor of the valley simply extended into the archway and there, meeting the swell and surge of the sea, it buried its nose in the depths of it.

By this time the explorers had reached a point on the winding trail that lay almost at the bottom of the valley and directly opposite from the great arch. And looking across—to it and through it—they beheld a glittering moon-path. It was easily the most gorgeous path they had ever seen. Its narrowest end rested just inside the archway and from thence it stretched outward and across the face of the sea.

"Look!" said Fleeter, as he pointed toward it. "See the gold-pieces? The seven-night-winds have just weaved them together and set them floating yonder. And look! Here are whole thousands more."

So saying he scampered to another part of the trail while all those he guided came tumbling after. Now they found themselves looking down on the flat floor of the valley, their eyes following the slant of Fleeter's brown finger.

"There," cried the monkey triumphantly, "there! Gold-pieces and no end of them. And, if that be not enough, here are silver ones, too."

Sure enough, they were—pieces of gold and pieces of silver—but, instead of the kind the treasure-hunters were seeking, instead of the kind that doubtless, even you have in mind—here was something many, many times more beautiful. It was a wealth and

a myriad of radiant moonbeams! There they lay, completely covering the greater part of the floor. "Bu-rr-rr—" began Captain Redcomb. "I say—" broke forth Kangaroo. But Pouch silenced them both with a quick wave of his hand.

"This, then," he said to Fleeter, "must be the gold that one always sees glistening at the end of the moon-path; that which so often shows so very yellow from afar."

"Of course it is," answered the monkey with much pride. "Gold-pieces as you choose to call them—moonbeams as we of the island call them. Are they not wonderful? And are you not pleased to have found them?"

"Very," Pouch said, as he glanced meaningfully at his companions. "Perhaps some of us thought of it as treasure of another kind; but surely nothing could be finer than to have sailed the Kangaroo-ster to this wonderful valley of the moonbeams."

"I'm so glad you like it," returned Fleeter. And then he added, "Perhaps you would like to know just how these beams are made into moon-puffs?"

"Oh, yes, yes—tell us, tell us!" chorused the others. So Fleeter began.

The Wet Woods

Did you ever put on a waterproof, rubber boots, and an old hat and wander about through the woods on a rainy day? A foggy day will do just as well, or even a day after a rain, if things have not had time to dry. The moisture has brought out new and brilliant colors. Gray, dull-colored lichen has turned a brilliant green. The color has become rich and variegated on the bark of the trees. Your feet sink into soft moss, in which a thousand new shades have developed; red, green and amber, with all its gradations of tone. Mushrooms have appeared everywhere of every color in the rainbow, glistening and brilliant. The very rocks themselves have taken on a new hue, as all stones do when wet. Everything is wholly freshened up. And how the birds sing! And how the squirrels chatter!

Bubbles

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Bubbles all the long forenoon
Bubbles all the afternoon;
Soap and water
Quickly swirling,
Wind right quarter
Bubbles curling,
Bubbles all the long forenoon.

Stir the tub, so,
Gentle spraying
Children tiptoe,
Lightly awaying,
Sunlight streaming,
Water splashing,
Bubbles gleaming,
Colors flashing,
Bubbles all the long forenoon
Bubbles all the afternoon.

THE HOME FORUM

"An Innumerable Company of Angels"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It is often said of religion, that it is impractical, and that its rules and ideals are for a future, not for a present state. It is said that its miracles and its angels are not applicable to modern business; that in the dealings of man with man and of nation with nation, eyes do not see the "angel of the Lord" standing by, nor do ears hear the heavenly voice giving counsel.

Now it is just here that Christian Science makes its universal appeal, for it proves itself to be practically applicable to every experience of mankind. And in no respect are its teachings more practical than in its illumination of the meaning of the word angel.

According to Webster, an angel is "In the Jewish, Christian, Mohammedan, and other theologies, a supernatural messenger of God; a spiritual, celestial being, superior to man in power and intelligence, belonging to any of the orders, especially the lowest order, of the celestial hierarchy. This definition implies a hierarchy which begins in matter and ends in spirit. It implies that angels are spiritual, but that man is material. It suggests that angels are rarefied beings of an intelligence which does not inhere in man; that though they are spiritual messengers of God, they are materially visible to man, when God pleases to send them to enlighten His less intelligent creation; that angels do not abide with man, but come to him at times, leaving him after the delivery of a divine message, to return to a celestial home.

In contrast with such a vague concept of angels, Mrs. Eddy's words on page 298 of Science and Health are very enlightening. She says, "Angels are not etherized human beings, evolving animal qualities in their wings; but they are celestial visitants, flying on spiritual, not material, pinions. Angels are pure thoughts from God, winged with Truth and Love, no matter what their individualism may be." And a little farther on, she says, "My angels are exalted thoughts, appearing at the door of some sepulchre, in which human belief has buried its fondest earthly hopes." (Page 299.)

Then, according to Christian Science, an angel is God's spiritual messenger, but as such everpresent. God is omnipresent, infinite Mind. Man is God's spiritual creation, one with divine Principle, and inseparable from Principle, or God. Hence God's messengers do not go from Him to man,

nor return to Him from man, for they are present with man forever in the all-presence of God. So they are eternally encamped "round about" him. Man has no false beliefs of a power apart from God. It is human belief only that inculcates such a fear, and from all fear the angels "of his presence," understood, will deliver all men. God, Mind, expresses Himself in Mind only, not in matter. He is made known to man in ideas "pure and perfect." So Mrs. Eddy gives the following scientific definition: "Angels, God's thoughts passing to man; spiritual intuitions, pure and perfect; the inspiration of goodness, purity, and immortality, counteracting all evil, sensuality, and mortality." (Science and Health, p. 581.)

It follows from the omnipresence of God, infinite Mind, that man finds these angels present to guide every event of his living. Christian Science insists on the metaphysical fact, that, denying every human concept, there is the everpresent spiritual reality, and that sense testimony is always a lie. Now the average thinking individual will admit that a man is always conscious. He will admit that even in sleep, there is only a diminution, not a cessation of conscious thought, feeling, and action. Christian Science shows that because God, Truth, is All, man must be ever conscious of the truth, and find his power and his directed action in this spiritual sense.

If the human sense seems to say to any man that his thoughts are often disconnected, flitting aimlessly from subject to subject, or morbidly gravitating images of dire experience to come, Christian Science tells such a one that he must resist the human sense with the spiritual sense, and prove the supreme power of right thinking. The only God there is is the only Mind there is. This only Mind is the only consciousness there is. Then God is the infinite consciousness, and He is conscious, of course, only of the real. His thoughts are perpetually and steadily clear. The "sum of them" is the complete knowledge of all that is, the boundless omniscience. In this reign of unsleeping thinking there is no element of evil, of discord, or of dismay. In the infinitude of Mind's perfection, is the image and likeness of Mind forever maintained. This image of Mind is man, who eternally reflects Truth, God, in his God-derived thoughts. Then he cannot cease his thinking, be oppressed by it, or try in vain to think clearly.

That he can pray unceasingly, then, is what the student of Christian Science has to prove. No wicked suggestion can make his heart as dry as dust. Every suggestion of apathy, of idle dreams, of condemnation, of fear or worry must be replaced by the true thought of perfect, right activity. So do the angels counteract "all evil, sensuality, and mortality."

Hence, whatever problem presents itself for solution, is solved by the angels, by the thoughts from God. These true thoughts give to any man foresight, strength, and power. "Man and his Maker are correlated in divine Science, and real consciousness is cognizant only of the things of God." (Science and Health, p. 276.) The "things of God," these are the knowledge of God, they are what God knows. These thoughts are the angels, the only thoughts there are. Then not one, but a multitude of heavenly voices are speaking to the man who hears. We are, indeed, in the presence of "an innumerable company of angels" all the time. Each man's understanding of this fact he proves by his works. Entertaining this "innumerable company of angels," he cannot be taken unawares by chance or accident, for the angels are going before him to keep him in his way.

Workers and Idlers

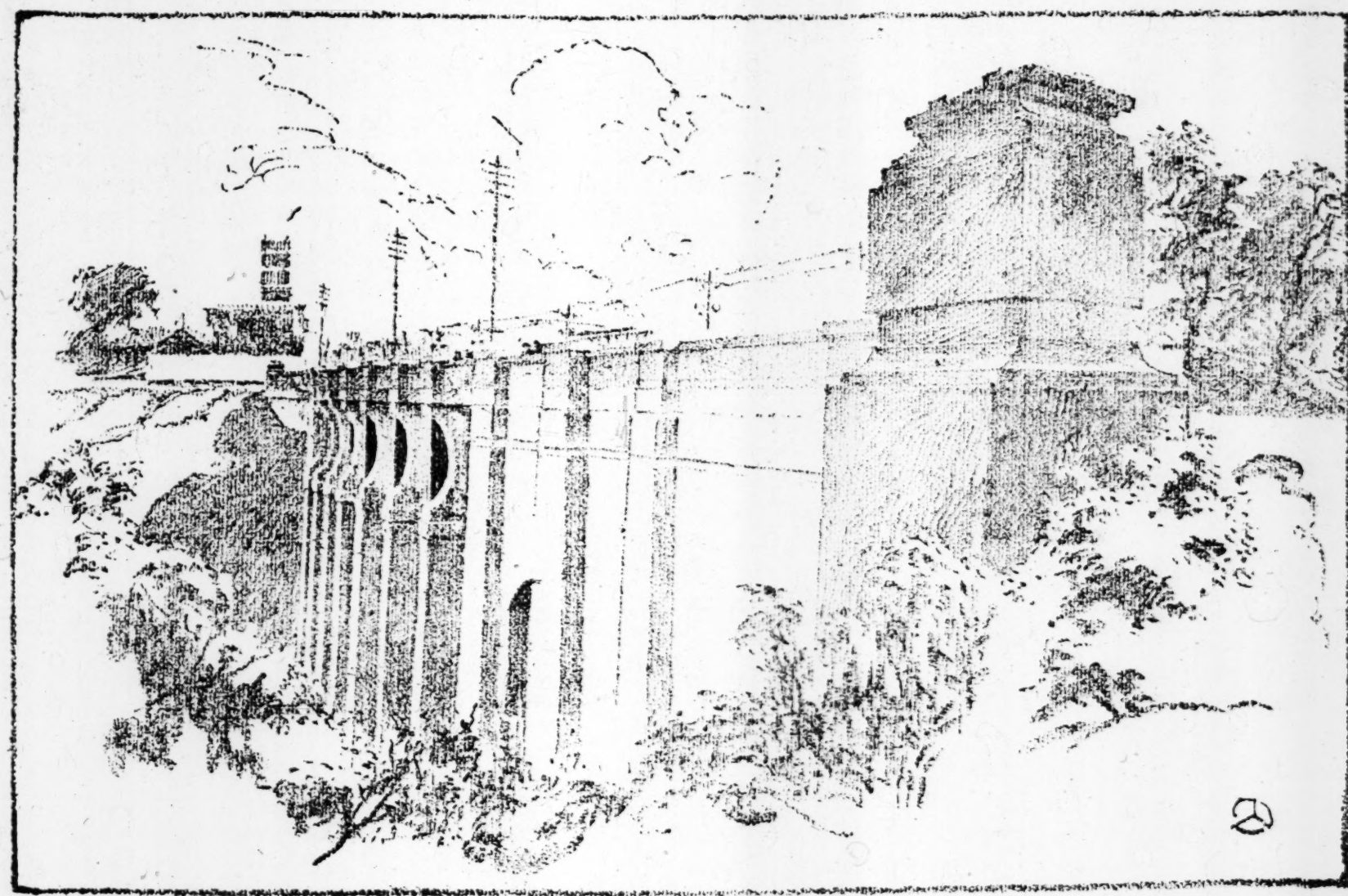
For indeed the fact is, that there are idle poor and idle rich; and there are busy poor and busy rich. Many a beggar is as lazy as if he had ten thousand a year; and many a man of large fortune is busier than his errand boy, and never would think of stopping in the street to play marbles. So that, in a large view, the distinction between workers and idlers, as between knaves and honest men, runs through the very heart and innermost economies of men of all ranks and in all positions. There is a working class—strong and happy—among both rich and poor; there is an idle class—among both rich and poor. And the worst of the misunderstandings arising between the two orders come of the unlucky fact that the wise of one class habitually contemplate the foolish of the other. If the busy rich people watched and rebuked the idle poor people, all would be right; and if the busy poor people watched and rebuked the idle rich people, all would be right. But each class has a tendency to look for the faults of the other. A hard-working man of property is particularly offended by an idle beggar; and an orderly, but poor, workman is naturally intolerant of the licentious luxury of the rich. And what is severe judgment in the minds of the just men of either class, becomes fierce enmity in the unjust—but among the unjust only.—From "A Crown of Wild Olive," by John Ruskin.

The Rainbow

Mild arch of promise! on the evening sky
Thou shinest fair with many a lovely ray,
Each in the other melting.
—R. Southey.

Uncle Remus at the Telephone

One night recently, as Uncle Remus sat in his rocking chair, he was talking to his wife, Miss Sally, who was sitting by the fire sewing and singing softly to herself, she heard the old man come into the back yard and enter the dining-room, where a bright fire was still burning.



Don Valley Viaduct, Toronto, Canada

A Valley and a Viaduct

In the grate. Everything had been cleared away. The cook had gone and the house girl had disappeared, and the little boy was asleep. Uncle Remus had many privileges in the house of the daughter of his old mistress and master, and one of these was to warm himself by the dining-room fire.

By leaning back in her chair a little, she could see him as he sat before the fire, enjoying the warmth.

Just then there was a call at the telephone. The little gong rattled away. As the lady went to answer it, Uncle Remus rose from his chair and crept on his tiptoes to the door that opened into the sitting-room.

He heard his Miss Sally talking. . . . Uncle Remus stood looking suspiciously at the telephone after his Miss Sally had turned away. "Miss Sally," he said presently, "wuz you talkin' ter Mars John?"

"Certainly. Who did you suppose it was?" "Wharabouts wuz Mars John?" "At his office."

"Way down yan on Yallerbamer Street?"

"Yes." At this piece of information Uncle Remus emitted a groan that was full of doubt and pity, and then an idea seemed to strike her. She called him back, and went again to the telephone. "Is that you, Central? . . . Please connect eleven-forty with fourteen-sixty." There was a fluttering, and then the lady said: "Yes, it's me! . . . Here's Remus. . . . Yes, but he wants to talk to you."

"Here, Remus, take this and put it to your ear. Here, simpleton! . . ."

Uncle Remus took the ear-piece. . . . He tried to look in at both ends, and then he placed it to his ear, and grinned sheepishly. He heard a thin, sprightly, but familiar voice calling out, "Hello, Remus!" and his sheepish grin gave place to an expression of uneasy astonishment.

"Hello, Remus! Hello-ello-ello-ello!"

"Is that you, Mars John?"

"Of course it is, you bandy-legged old villain. I have no time to be standing here. What do you want?"

"How . . . you git in dar, Mars John?"

"In where?"

"In dish yer—in dish yer apple-ratus."

"Oh, you be fiddle-sticks! What do you want?"

"Mars John, kin you see me—er is she all dark in dar?"

" . . . Where is your Miss Sally?"

"She in yer, hollun on laughin'."

"Mars John, how you gwine git out'n dar?"

"Dry up! Good-night!"

"Yer 'tis, Miss Sally," said Uncle Remus, after listening a moment.

"Dee's a mighty zoolin' gwine on in dar, en I dunner whe'er Mars John tryin' ter scramble out, er whe'er he des tryin' fer ter make hisself comfortable in dar."

"What did he say, Remus?"

"He up on low'd dat one un us wuz a vilyn, but dey was such a buzzin' gwine on in dar dat I couldn't 'zactly ketch rights un it."

Uncle Remus went back to his place by the dining-room fire, and after a while began to mutter and talk to himself.

"What's the matter now?" his Miss Sally asked.

"I 'us des a-sayin' dat I know Mars John wuz be suffun somers."

"Why?"

"Oh, I des kno 't; kaze ef he

ain't, w'at make he talk so weak? He bleedz ter be in trouble. I'm a-tellin' you de trufe—dat w'ite man talk like he ain't bigger den one er deze yer little teenchy chany dolls. I bonn 'you," he continued, "ef I 'uz a w'ite 'oman en Mars John wuz my ole man, I'd snatch up my bonnet en I'd natally sail 'roun dish yer town twel I fine out w'at de matter wid 'im. I would dat."

Milton Asks Liberty in Writing

I cannot set so light by all the invention, the art, the wit, the grave and solid judgment which is in England, as that it can be comprehended in any twenty capacities, how good soever; much less that it should not pass ex-

steam'd up the river the large, new boat, "the Wendenah," as pretty an object as you could wish to see, lightly and swiftly skimming along, all trim and white, covered with flags, transparent red and blue, streaming out in the breeze. Only a new ferry-boat, and yet in its fitness comparable with the prettiest product of Nature's cunning, and rivaling it. High up in the transparent ether gracefully balanced

have a speedy reply, telling me your decision, so that I can hasten my departure from Heidelberg, loath as I am to leave this paradise, my many friends, and my bright dreams. Enclose this letter in your own to W'ieck, if you like. In any case the matter must be settled by Michaelmas; then I will work, vigorously and without regrets, at my chosen profession.

You will admit that this is the most important letter I have ever written, or am likely to write. I hope you will not mind doing what I ask. Please answer as soon as possible; there is no time to be lost. Farewell, my dear Mother, and do not be anxious. It is a clear case of "Heaven helps those who help themselves," you see.—"The Letters of Robert Schumann," by Dr. Karl Storck (tr. by Hannah Bryant).

The Rising of the Lark

See! Morning breaks,
And pours its light
O'er yonder height.
And, dewy bright,
Young Day awakes.
I mount and sing,
On quivering wing.
And bear to heaven
My joyous song.
In midway air,
As flitting star,
Mid golden beams
I float alone;
While far below
In dawn's first glow,
The woods attune
Their vocal throng.

I drop my flight;
Then mount again.
The eye in vain
Can trace me.
As I sweep on high;
But still the ear
Can ever hear
My clear notes
Falling from the sky.
As if in hush,
At evening's hush,
The nightingale
Close warbled by.
—James Gates Percival.

A Lamb Anecdote

The other anecdote was of a lady—a sort of social Mrs. Fry—who had been for some time lecturing Lamb on his irregularities. At last, she said: "But, really, Mr. Lamb, I'm afraid all that I'm saying has very little effect on you. I'm afraid from your manner of attending to it, that it will not do you much good." "No, ma'am, said Lamb, "I don't think it will. But as all that you have been saying has gone in at this ear (the one next her) and out at the other, I dare say it will do this gentleman a great deal of good," turning to a stranger who stood on the other side of him.—R. H. Stoddard.

Law or Music for a Career

Schumann to His Mother

Heidelberg, July 30, 1830. 5 a. m.

My life has been for twenty years one long struggle between poetry and prose, or, let us say, music and law. My aims were as high in practical life as in art. I hoped to find scope for my energies and my powers of overcoming difficulties in a wide sphere of work. But what prospects are there, particularly in Saxony, for an ordinary plebeian, who has neither interest nor fortune, nor any real love for pettyfogging legal details? At Leipzig I never troubled myself about my career, but dreamed and pattered away my time without any tangible results; here I have worked better, but my stay in both places has only tended to strengthen my leaning towards art. Now I stand at the cross-roads, trembling before the question, Whither? My own instinct points to art, and I believe it to be the right road, but it has always seemed to me—you will not be hurt if I whisper it lovingly—that you rather barred my way in that direction. I quite see your excellent motherly reasons, known to both of us as "a precarious future" and "an uncertain livelihood." But let us look a little further. A man can know no greater torment than to look forward to an unhappy, empty, and lifeless future of his own planning; but neither is it easy for him to choose a profession directly opposed to that for which he was destined from his youth. Such a change means patience, confidence, and a rapid training. My fancy is young, and sheds its halo over the artist-life; I have also arrived at the certainty that, given a good teacher and six years' steady, hard work, I shall be able to hold my own against any pianist, for pianoforte-playing is merely a matter of mechanical perfection. I have, besides, an occasional flight of fancy, and what is perhaps real inspiration to compose. This brings me to the question—which shall I choose? I can only make my mark in one or the other. I tell myself that if I give my whole mind to a thing I am bound to succeed, dear Mother. In the end, through steady application. Thus the battle within rages more fiercely than ever. Sometimes I am foolhardy, and confident in my own tenacity; at others, doubtful, when I think of the immense stretch of road before me which I might by this time have covered. As for Thibaut, he has long been advising me to take up music. I should be very glad if you would write to him, and I know he would be pleased. He went to Rome some time ago, so I shall not have another chance of seeing him.

cept their superintendence be over it, except it be sifted and strained with their strainers, that it should be uncurrent without their manual stamp. Truth and understanding are not such wares as to be monopolized and traded in by tickets, and statutes, and standards. We must not think to make a staple commodity of all the knowledge in the land, to mark and license it like our broadcloth and our wool-packs. What is it but a servitude like that imposed by the Philistines, not to be allowed the sharpening of our own axes and coulters, but we must repair from all quarters to twenty licensing forces?

Had anyone written and divulged erroneous things and scandalous to honest life, misusing and forfeiting the esteem had of his reason among men, if after conviction this only censure were adjudged him, that he should never henceforth write but what were first examined by an appointed officer, whose hand should be annexed to pass his credit for him that now he might be safely read; it could not be apprehended less than a disgraceful punishment. Whence to include the whole nation, and those that never yet thus offended, under such a difficult and suspicious prohibition, may be plainly be understood what a disarrangement it is. So much the more when as debtors and delinquents may walk abroad without a keeper, but unoffensive books must not stir forth without a visible jailor in their battle. Nor is it to the common people less than a reproach; for if we be so jealous over them, as for that we dare not trust them with an English pamphlet, what do we but censure them for a giddy, vicious, and ungrounded people; in such a sick and weak state of faith and discretion, as to be able to take nothing down but through the pipe of a licenser?

That this is not therefore the burdening of a particular fancy, but the common grievance of all those who had prepared their minds and studies above the vulgar pitch to advance truth in others and from others to entertain it, thus much may satisfy. And in their name I shall for neither friend nor foe conceal what the general murmur is; that if it come to inquisition again, and Licensing, and that we are so timorous of ourselves and suspicious of all men as to fear each book and the shaking of each leaf before we know what the contents are; if some who but of late were little better than silenced from preaching, shall come now to silence us from reading except what they please, it cannot be guessed what is intended by some but a second tyranny over learning; and will soon put it out of controversy that bishops and presbyters are the same to us, both name and thing.—From "Areopagitica," by John Milton.

On the Delaware

Jan. 12, '82.—Such a show as the Delaware presented an hour before sundown yesterday evening, all along between Philadelphia and Camden, is worth weaving into an item. It was full tide, a fair breeze from the southwest, the water of a pale tawny color, and just enough motion to make things frolicsome and lively. Add to these an approaching sunset of unusual splendor, a broad tumble of clouds, with much golden haze and profusion of beaming shaft and dazle. In the midst of all, in the clear drab of the afternoon light, there

On Reading
And choose an author as you choose
a friend.—Earl of Roscommon.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

FREDERICK DIXON, Editor

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper and articles for publication should be addressed to the Editor. If the return of manuscripts is desired they must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Editor does not hold himself responsible for such communications.

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Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U.S.A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., THURSDAY, OCT. 28, 1920

EDITORIALS

The Aftermath of Brixton

IF THE relations of Great Britain with Ireland were not already in such a state that it is probably impossible to make them any worse, the passing away of the Lord Mayor of Cork, in Brixton Prison, might have had disastrous consequences. As it is, it is hardly possible to set a light to a house already on fire, and, therefore, the incident will be shorn of much of its power to do evil. It must be admitted that the government was placed in a particularly difficult position. If it had surrendered to Mr. McSwiney, it is difficult to see where it could have drawn the line with respect to any other hunger-striker in the future. At the same time, the case of the Lord Mayor had been taken somewhat out of the category of ordinary hunger-strikers by that utterly illogical factor known as public opinion. In such circumstances, the lesser of two evils would probably have been to give Mr. McSwiney his liberty, even at the expense of Sinn Fein ecstasies of triumph, and the corresponding lack of logic on the part of the Lord Lieutenant. For the fact is that it is the ultimate intention of the government to pacify Ireland, and the pacification could unquestionably have more easily been wrought if Mr. McSwiney had been released. Of course, if it were the intention of the government to enforce law and order with an entire disregard to future events, and with a Roman contempt for sentiment, then the policy of Mr. Lloyd George was the correct one from his point of view.

Everybody who knows anything about the question at all, knows that Sinn Fein cannot possibly overcome the government by force. But what the government has to remember, from the point of view of statesmanship, is that, with centuries of evidence upon which to form an opinion, it has been demonstrated that no amount of force has succeeded in having the effect of bringing the Irish to a willing acceptance of the union or of her previous relation to Great Britain.

Statesman after statesman has had the opportunity of crushing agitation in Ireland by resolute government, and then proceeding to blot out the recollection by kindness. Mr. Forster, for instance, went to Ireland with the kindest feeling to that country. In the days of the famine he had tramped the mountains, carrying food and help to the starving people. But the moment he set foot in Ireland as Chief Secretary, he discovered that no recollection of the past would weigh one tittle with the people in their struggle against the Castle government. The well-wisher of the country became known as "Buckshot," and left Ireland broken in the struggle against one of those waves of crime which are apt to accompany every political movement in it. Lord Frederick Cavendish, going to Dublin, with the intention of retracing Mr. Forster's steps, was murdered, in the Phoenix Park, before he could take his first step. Then came the attempt of a man like Sir George Trevelyan, followed, in due time, by the fearless coercion of the régime of Mr. Balfour, and the return to conciliation under Mr. Wyndham. How much better did one of these régimes leave the situation than the other? Sir George Trevelyan was broken like Mr. Forster, Mr. Balfour held on for several years, and left the situation no better than when he began. Finally, Mr. Wyndham was thrown overboard by the Unionist element for going too far. And all the time Land Acts were being passed, reduction of rents enforced, fixity of tenure guaranteed, until Ireland possessed a land system more democratic than that of England, without having receded one single inch of the way for the demand for Home Rule.

Now, it is no good attempting to blame one side more than the other. The governments at Westminster were invariably serious in their determination to restore law and order, and then to be generous to the country. The Nationalist leaders, on the other hand, were determined that no amount of kindness should lessen the demand for Home Rule. As a result, a see-saw policy of coercion followed by conciliation, and conciliation preceded by coercion, extended over half a century. And with what result? Simply this, that every change of Minister left the Nationalist Party in Ireland stronger than it was before. Until with the failure of the great meeting over the gateway of Trinity College, the national party, which had come to be known as the Sinn Fein Party, occupied a position of power which not even "the uncrowned King" had ever approached. To suppose, then, that a new attempt at resolute government is going to succeed, and that Sir Hamar Greenwood is destined to achieve what Mr. Forster and Mr. Balfour failed to, is to argue against the whole weight of historic evidence. That Sir Hamar Greenwood can, for the time being, draw the teeth of the Sinn Fein Party, as Mr. Forster drew the teeth of the Home Rule Party, and Mr. Balfour those of the Nationalist Party, is unquestionable, just as unquestionable as that the immediate result will be the growth of a new set of teeth as powerful in comparison to the specimens of the past as those of a wolf are to those of a dog. In other words, Mr. Lloyd George may succeed, but he will succeed with the success of Mr. Forster and Mr. Balfour, and a new minister will one day have to face the result of his success, as John Morley faced that of Sir George Trevelyan, and Mr. Birrell that of Mr. Balfour. That is why the adoption of some new policy has become imperative, and that is why the policy proposed by Sir Horace Plunkett has reached the stage when it will have to be accepted or something even more radical undertaken.

The position is a simple one. It is one of apparently hopeless deadlock. The forces of the Crown are employed in Ireland in preventing an armed rebellion which must immediately develop into civil war, a civil war in which the forces of Sinn Fein would be brought in contact with the men of north eastern Ulster. Now, as has been repeated ad nauseam, in these columns, Great Britain will not submit, at the present moment, to surrendering her naval and military control of Ireland. Therefore, unless a way can be found out of the impasse,

by the Irish themselves, there seems no possibility of anything but the continuation of Mr. Lloyd George's policy of repression. Whether the Irish are capable of finding a way out of the difficulty for themselves, were the opportunity afforded them, remains to be seen. One distinguished Irishman, Sir Horace Plunkett, is convinced that they are, and his suggestion is the only one which, at the present moment, appears to afford any hope of a solution. It is a perfectly simple one, and in essence is this, that a constituent assembly should be set up, composed entirely of Irishmen, elected democratically on a basis of proportional representation, and that this assembly should meet and should evolve a constitution for Ireland, giving north eastern Ulster every conceivable guaranty of good faith, and agreeing to recognize the naval and military control of the country by Great Britain for defensive purposes. Mr. Lloyd George will have none of the scheme, and Sinn Fein is not exactly benevolent, though nobody knows what Sinn Fein would say if the solution were put directly to it, as a means of reaching a settlement without civil war. So the matter stands for the moment, the government and Sinn Fein being apparently stiff-necked in their determination not to yield anything, whilst a door stands open before them.

The Black Peril in the Rhinelands

ONE of the worst crimes of which any nation can be guilty today is the procuring of passionate resentment in another nation which will lead to the decree of a national vendetta. The condition of the world is such that an action of this nature is capable of inflicting a damage on the efforts of humanity to establish itself on a better basis which can hardly be exaggerated.

The German armies in France and Belgium were guilty of an example, during the war, which was almost bound, should opportunity offer, to lead to reprisals of the most savage description. The reference, of course, is to the mobilization of the girls and women of Belgium and Northern France, and their removal to the rear to perform offices of a degrading and sometimes of a hideous description. It was scarcely to be expected that if the opportunity came in France's way, human nature being human nature, it would not be used to demand an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth. Unfortunately, if the stories which are now filtering through from the Rhinelands are correct, France has gone even further than this and has outplayed Germany, at its very worst, in a way so terrible that it is impossible to indulge in details.

To put the matter quite shortly, civilization is entitled to know whether it is true or not that there is a black terror in the Rhinelands occupied by the French army. The accusation has been made quite plainly, not only in the German press, which is not above suspicion, but in certain journals in England and in France itself. If the stories disseminated by these journals are correct, then it can only be said that France is being guilty in Germany today of a crime which the Germans will find it hard to forgive. In plain English, it is charged that France has let loose in the Rhinelands an army of 50,000 native troops, which is preying on the women of the province as only such morally undeveloped people can, and that the authorities of the province are being compelled to provide for the animal desires of these troops, by the military authorities in Paris. Now, no matter what provocation the Germans may have given, and no attempt is being made here to underestimate that provocation, the action of the War Office in Paris in sending these troops to the Rhine constitutes a revenge so hideous as to transcend anything which was thought possible when, in the days of the war, it used to be said that the Germans would have to pay for the atrocities they were committing.

It is frankly impossible to go into the details which are available to any journalist, who chooses to investigate the matter. But it is not impossible to demand that the civilized governments of the world should turn their attention to the question, and should discover if the charges which are being made against the French War Office are true, or whether a terrible injustice is being done to the French nation. So far as is discoverable, no attempts have been made to cause the papers which have blurted out what they declare to be the truth to withdraw their words, or to call them to account for what, if it is untrue, is the most terrific libel which has ever been uttered. It is no doubt true that it is technically impossible to utter a libel on a people, but it is not impossible for a government so to deal with statements of this nature as to make it plain to the whole world that they are libels, if libels they be.

The conscience of the world is being daily shocked by the way in which the protestations of politicians during the war are being converted into the waste paper of peace. The world has seen a courageous little country like Greece compelled to keep up a huge army for months in order not to lose the common rights to which she was entitled. It has seen Armenia flung like a shuttlecock from one political battledore to another. It has seen China robbed in the most barefaced manner of its "holy land," and these are only cases taken haphazard from amongst those of common notoriety in the world. Now it is told that a crime of peculiar infamy is being enacted, behind that screen of secrecy which governments know so well how to maintain, in the very face of Europe. What, therefore, civilization has a right to know is, Are these stories true, and are the German people of the Rhinelands being subjected to nameless horrors which it is almost impossible to print in a self-respecting paper? If the stories are untrue, then their untruth should be proclaimed from the housetops. If, on the other hand, they are true, something should be done, and done at once, to bring the occasion for them to an end. The burden is distinctly on the shoulders of the Allied Powers, who signed the Treaty of Versailles, to clear the matter up.

A Real Yacht Race

THE last series of races for the America Cup between the Resolute and the Shamrock IV drew forth a considerable amount of criticism from the yachting public throughout the world because it was believed that the

terms of the deed of gift under which that famous trophy is held had become obsolete and that, in order to follow them out, it was necessary to build a "freak" yacht which was of no service except to engage in this series. The building of such yachts necessitates the expending of large sums of money, although after the yacht has taken part in its series of competitions there is no more work for it to perform, and it is soon dismantled, with much financial loss to its owner.

Many advocate that the deed of gift be changed so that yachts of a more practical type can be built for this international competition. It is believed that the yachting public has tired of the highly designed boat which monopolizes this field. One of the features of this year's series which tended to strengthen this belief was the calling off of one of the races because conditions were too severe to admit of the two yachts going over the Sandy Hook course. Races such as have taken place during the past few series have been quite largely confined to what might easily be called "drifting matches," and the real lover of yachting longs for a good breeze, a little chop to the water, and two yachts racing for the finish line, each with a bone in its teeth.

As it would seem, a direct answer has come to this appeal of the hardy yachtsman, in the form of the fishermen's race, which is to take place this week-end, off the coast of Nova Scotia. The Esperanto, which will represent the Gloucester fishermen, and the Delawana, representing Nova Scotia, while they may or may not be the fastest schooners engaged in the fishing trade of the United States and Canada, are two trim little boats, designed by men who have made a study of the needs of the fishing trade from all angles, speed, seaworthiness, and capacity to hold cargo, and, while they are far removed from the Resolute type of yacht, they are still yachts which have a greater service to the world than the racing machine of America Cup renown.

Not alone in the type of yacht does this race greatly differ from the America Cup races; it is just as far removed in the matter of crew. The fishing boats are manned by men who have spent the greater part of their lives on the Atlantic Ocean. Trained to meet every condition of wind and water, they know how best to get all there is out of their craft under any and all conditions. The harder the wind blows and the rougher the sea, the better they like it, and all that the captains and men of the Esperanto and the Delawana are now asking for, to help them in giving a real race to those followers of yachting who were dissatisfied with the America Cup race, is some "real weather" off the banks.

"Mark" Hanna Recalled

IN 1896, at the Republican National Convention in St. Louis, Missouri, Marcus A. Hanna realized what proved to be the fulfillment of his greatest ambition. It was there that William McKinley, the protégé of Mr. Hanna, received the nomination for the presidency, and there was no secret as to what political influences had combined to make his nomination possible. "Mark" Hanna, as he was called by friends and foes alike, was credited with the political strategy that had made the nomination of Mr. McKinley for months a foregone conclusion. The same well-ordered machinery which controlled and regulated pre-convention and convention activities directed the campaign which followed, resulting in the first defeat of William Jennings Bryan and the continuation of the established Republican policy of protection and the perpetuation of prevailing currency standards. Mr. Hanna had long been recognized as a power in partisan politics, but his success as a party dictator and a "president-maker," popularly conceded when the result of the election was known, seemed to elevate him to a position of undisputed command seldom, if ever, attained, prior to that time, by a private citizen. A few years later, Mr. Hanna, perhaps feeling that he had proved what he could do for others, announced his own candidacy for the United States Senate. His election gave him the opportunity to establish for himself a reputation as something other than an architect and director of the destinies of others, for in the Senate he was recognized as a constructive legislator and a friend of Labor, though once regarded as the unyielding champion of the capitalistic classes.

A statue by Saint-Gaudens stands in Cleveland, Ohio, Mr. Hanna's former home, a memorial to a man who seemed never to spare even the most extravagant means to attain what, to him, seemed a worthy purpose. Sympathetic biographers have referred to this dominant trait of "Mark" Hanna's as "typically American." Possibly the allusion, or the estimate, might have escaped serious challenge a decade or more ago, and would not so readily escape it today. It need not be boasted that the civilization of today is farther advanced than in 1896 of 1900, or that ethical, moral, or intellectual standards have been greatly elevated, to insist, even in surveying the political campaign of the present year, that in the popular view there is much to be sought, and much to be gained, in deciding the issues of a national contest, besides victory. Perhaps the truth of this statement has been realized many times by many people since the nominating conventions of the two great parties were held, and perhaps a fuller realization will come during the months and years following the election. And yet the world has traveled far since "Mark" Hanna pinned his banner to the White House. It has still far to go, one is inclined to believe, but the hopeful view is that the days of president-making have passed forever. The day came, even during the McKinley administration, when the independence of the President rebelled against the assumed dictatorial power of his political sponsor, just as it came in the Roosevelt administration, when the members of the little coterie of partisan dictators were defied and routed.

Those who recall the activities of the campaign of 1896, when the name of "Mark" Hanna appeared almost as often in opposition newspapers as that of Mr. McKinley or Mr. Bryan, may have taken note of the fact that among the workers for the Republican national ticket of 1920 was Mrs. Medill McCormick, daughter of the successful director of the campaign of 1896. For some years, as is well known, Mrs. McCormick has been active in the councils of her party, and her father's

party, but it was not until this year, perhaps, that she found full opportunity to participate, on the desired basis of equality, in a national campaign. Mrs. McCormick is the wife and friendly adviser of a United States Senator, and is regarded as a resourceful and successful political organizer. Possessing these qualifications, and surrounded by the traditions which, since time immemorial, have had some part in directing the activities of those who have descended from the houses of chieftains, dictators, and rulers, who shall say, with the new freedom which has come to her and the women of her country, what limitation shall be placed upon her power and influence? History ever has had strange and persistent ways of repeating itself.

Editorial Notes

AND still the way of the illicit liquor dealer, whether buyer or seller, is being made harder and harder in the United States. The latest news on the subject comes from Trenton, New Jersey. There the federal courts have abandoned the plan of prosecuting the first offenders against the prohibition law by the somewhat complicated process of indictment, and will, in future, conduct such prosecutions under criminal information filed by the United States Attorney. So is the process against offenders rendered simpler and, consequently, more direct and expeditious. It is fully expected, moreover, that this will become the established practice of the courts, sanctioned by the Department of Justice.

Few people realize what an important factor the gasoline motor has become in the planting and harvesting of the great potato crop of Aroostook County, Maine. A few years ago the fields were slowly and laboriously plowed by the use of horses. Now the gasoline tractor "chug-chugs" merrily and expeditiously through the extensive potato-bearing areas, dragging a battery of plows in its wake. A few years ago a machine that dropped the seed was looked upon as a wonderful device. Now a machine deposits the fertilizer, covers it, and lays the seed, in one operation. Tractors, too, are now hauling the "diggers" through the fields, and each "digger" has a small gasoline motor which shakes the racks and deposits the potatoes on the ground, free from soil and roots. The Aroostook County farmers still pick up the potatoes by hand, but some inventive genius may yet devise a gasoline-driven machine that will perform for the potato growers all that the great harvesting machines do for the wheat fields of the west.

It is good to hear news of a discussion among the federated boot and shoe manufacturers of Great Britain on the need for solid leather boots and shoes, and the desirability of abolishing the present system of including cardboard and paper in the composition of certain classes of boots. The manufacturers readily admitted that the adulteration of leather was a means of systematic fraud on the shoemaker, the retailer, and, of course, on the public. Now there may be no reason why a tradesman should not try to sell shoes made of paper or cardboard or any other undurable material, so long as the purchaser knows exactly what that material is and how it will wear. But to have paper and cardboard masquerading as leather, claiming the virtues and almost the prices of leather, is a piece of ingenuity that should be at once suppressed by those who are entrusted with the duty of legislating pro bono publico.

MR. MICHAEL DANE's capacity as a journalist for playing patience as a help to thinking out an article for the newspapers, compounded of facts and opinions, has been called in question by one whose experience as a historian and a writer of fiction is that such work requires undivided and entire attention. It would be interesting to know if other writers hold the same opinions, or if Mr. Dane really was severe with himself over his patience and made the numbers come out exactly as they should, or if he merely found turning over the little packets of cards mechanically a help to getting things into their right place in his newspaper work. There is patience and patience, and people have been known to make allowances for themselves as they played by themselves which would not be passed by a historian, even if a fiction writer took a wider view of the matter.

ONE advantage of intersectional athletic meetings, either amateur or professional in the United States, is the effect likely to be had upon the opposing contestants. A football team in one part of the country, for example, often follows a style of play differing essentially from that employed by an "eleven" elsewhere, and, when two come together, each team is apt to learn much to its advantage. With the game between Harvard University and Centre College gone down into athletic history, it remains to be seen how great an extent Harvard will take up the open offensive of its southwestern opponents, and Centre absorb the tremendous defensive power of the great "Crimson."

"OUR fields are being tilled again, the mining industries are extending their operations, and the widespread resumption of business is shown by the enormous increase of income at the customhouses. The railroads, in the last few months, have surpassed the records of the best months in any previous year, and the Pullman Company, for the first time in eight years, is sending its cars into Mexico." So does Roberto V. Pesqueira, confidential agent of the Mexican Government, sum up the improvement which has recently taken place in the affairs of his country. It is welcome news, and, really, the Pullman cars ought to do something to restore the confidence of the all too easily alarmed American trader.

TWO little items in the news from Europe will interest coal consumers. One is the statement of the Italian Undersecretary of State for Transport, to the effect that Italy is increasing her importations of American coal. The other is an announcement that the Egyptian Ministry of Communications is now obtaining coal from America. The question which will naturally occur to the American householder, who has been employing all his persuasive arts to squeeze a meager ton of the luxuriously priced combustible from his family coal dealer, is: "Pray how do they manage to do it?"